

# MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

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## Household Hints

**TEA-LEAVES** should never be used for sweeping purposes until they have been well rinsed in several changes of water. This succeeds in extracting any remains of coloring matter, which would otherwise have the effect of staining the wool of the carpet.

**TO CLEAN MARBLE.**—Take two parts of soda, one of pumice and one of salt (all in powder) and mix to a paste with water. Rub this on the marble, not forgetting to add some "elbow grease," and wash off with salt water. Finish with clean cold water and a soft cloth.

**TO CLEANSE A LAMP BURNER.**—Boiling in soapsuds will make an oil-lamp burner as good as new. Putting a chimney into a saucepan of cold water and gradually heating it until it boils, and then as gradually cooling, will prevent it from being broken by the ordinary fluctuations of the flame of the lamp.

**TO CLEAN PAINT.**—In washing paint be sure to use clean soft water and as little soap as possible. Dry the paint very quickly, as it will be injured and become streaky by the water being left resting on it. If there be dirty spots, rub with turpentine, using only a little on the cloth. If the paint be unvarnished, use whiting in the water or wash with cold tea. The flannel for washing must not be wet much, and the paint should be dried quickly. No scrubbing-brush should be used on paint.

**TO CLEAN WALL-PAPER.**—If not very dirty, the paper of any room will be much improved by brushing it over in straight lines with a soft broom covered with a soft cloth. If, however, the paper be much soiled, very stale bread is the best thing to clean it with. Cut a very stale loaf into slices and, in the lightest manner possible, wipe the paper with it in a downward direction. Clean about a yard at a time, all one way, and be careful to leave no marks. By this process very dirty paper may be made to look like new.

**STAIR CARPETS.**—When laying down your stair carpets, put pads under them to prevent them from wearing, besides making them seem soft and thick. The proper padding can be bought, but anyone at all handy can easily make them of old carpet. Cut it into pieces almost as long as the width of the stair carpet, and wide enough to reach from the back of the stairs to just over the front edge. It requires two or three thicknesses of carpet to each pad, which should be lightly tacked together. The whole is bound round with dark drilling. A set of such pads will last a long time. One is placed under the carpet at each step.

A CAKE of hard soap rubbed on the edges of drawers that won't run will induce them to pull in and out quite easily.

**NAILS** used in bathrooms and kitchens, on which damp cloths and towels may be hung, should be dipped in enamel, so that they may not leave rusty marks.

**SILVER** does not often require polishing with powder if it is rubbed up with a cloth every day after washing. Prepared chalk is one of the best things for cleaning it.

If one objects to the odor of carbolic acid, he may use for the plumbing an odorless disinfectant prepared as follows: Dissolve half a pound of permanganate of potash in four gallons of water and pour this over the pipes. This solution, if allowed to stand in bowls or basins, will stain the marble. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of oxalic acid. The acid must be rinsed off immediately after it has been used.

## The HOUSEWIFE

There is never a dull or uninteresting line printed in THE HOUSEWIFE, and no household publication in existence is more thoroughly read or more fully appreciated; it is always Wholesome, Cheerful, Helpful, Practical and Timely.

All who are interested in their homes will find the departments invaluable: **Editorial Outlook**—Sympathetic Talks in every number. **The Newest Fashions**—Always timely, stylish and never extravagant. **Fancy Work Department**—With the latest designs and ideas. **Mother's Hour**—Comforting and dependable. **Home Nook**—For young housekeepers who do not know enough, and the older ones who do not know too much. **Social Circle**—Wherein our readers exchange experiences, and in, as one reader expresses it, "as good as a visit from a friend." In fact, every subject dear to woman's heart is treated intelligently, agreeably and in season in THE HOUSEWIFE. The stories printed in THE HOUSEWIFE are extremely interesting and teem with Good Cheer.

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(The Queen of Fashion)

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## CONTENTS

Hats for the Summer Girl (Illustrated) - - - -	898	A Woman's Heart (Story) - - - - -	933
New Hat Pins and Buckles (Illustrated) - - - -	899	Children's Page (Illustrated) - - - - -	934
Fashionable Belts for Summer Wear (Illustrated) -	900	An Interrupted Proposal (Story) - - - - -	935
Her Sense of Justice (Story) - - - - -	901	A Little About Fish (Illustrated) - - - - -	936
How to Look Pretty in Hot Weather - - - - -	902	Delicious Summer Drinks - - - - -	936
Summer Styles for Little Folks (Illustrated) - -	903	Good Things for Picnics (Illustrated) - - - -	937
Training the Baby Elephant (Illustrated) - - -	904	Talks with Girls - - - - -	938
The Man Who Found Himself (Story) - - - -	906	What is Your Fortune? (Illustrated) - - - -	939
How Milk is Brought to the City (Illustrated) -	908	Home-Made Laces for Dress Trimmings (Illus.)	940
Novel and Pretty Styles for August (Illus.) - -	911	Self-Transferable Embroidery Patterns (Illus.)	941
Seasonable Styles for Summer Resorts (Illus.)	915	Fancy Work Department (Illustrated) - - -	942
Juvenile Fashions (Illustrated) - - - - -	926	Premiums for Getting Subscribers - - - - -	955
Snap Shots at Celebrities (Illustrated) - - -	932	Answers to Correspondents - - - - -	958

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## THE STORY OF A STRAW HAT.

May 25—Bought by A Man.

June 1—Man caught in rain-storm. Hat slightly soiled.

June 7—Wind-storm. Hat blown off Man's head. Just misses mud-puddle. Man very angry—not half as proud of hat as when he bought it.

June 29—Another storm. Hat looks considerably the worse for wear. Man's wife comments on its appearance. Asks him why he doesn't wear his new hat. Man greatly mortified. Leaves hat at home next day.

July 3—Wife finds hat in closet. Has

an idea. Why not clean it with Ivory Soap? Gets a bowl of clean, lukewarm water, a stiff brush, a drying cloth and a cake of Ivory Soap. Goes to work. Looks at hat, ten minutes later and is delighted with it.

July 4—Hat so clean Man fails to recognize it. Wife places it on his head. Man delighted, too.

Aug. 4—Hat cleaned again with Ivory Soap.

Sept. 4—Ditto.

Sept. 30—Ditto. And put away for the winter.

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# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

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## FASHIONS FOR THE FAIR BATHER

A bathing suit of navy-blue mohair, trimmed with white braid, is here shown, and also the very latest styles in bathing caps, shoes and bathing-suit bags. The bathing suit, No. 9058, is described on page 924.



## Hats for the Summer Girl

**I**N the matter of outing hats the summer girl fares particularly well this season. She has a great variety of pretty styles to choose from, and the maiden who this year cannot find something that will exactly suit her is indeed hard to please. The illustrations on this page show the different types of headgear that are now worn at all the fashionable summer resorts. In the upper left-hand corner is one of the very newest of the summer's lingerie hats. This is in the popular Charlotte Corday shape, but is made with a very high crown. Allover lace was used for this model, but allover embroidery, batiste or lawn is often substituted for the purpose.

In the opposite corner is one of the sunbonnets in which a pretty maid always looks so fascinating. These bonnets are used for golf or general outing wear at the mountains or seashore, and are usually made of either white, pink or pale-blue lawn.

In the center of the picture is one of the new Panama hats. This is almost the same shape that was worn last year. It is trimmed with a fancy scarf with long fringed ends. Another style of Panama is shown in the lower right-hand corner. This has a high crown and is trimmed on the left side with a big bow of fancy striped ribbon. The brim of this hat, or of all Panamas for that matter, can be turned either up or down, as desired.

In the lower left-hand corner of the illustration is shown one of the new white felt hats that are now considered the very latest thing for outing wear at Newport and other smart summer resorts.

The Charlotte Corday hat, either for outing purposes or more dressy wear, is carrying everything before it this season. These hats are not, however, as large as they were in many other seasons; in fact, they are not more than medium in size, but are made with a very high mob or Tudor crown. The brim

as a rule is made of several ruffles, Valenciennes lace being particularly favored for this purpose, even though the crown may be of Tuscan braid, horsehair or of some fabric. Such hats are seldom very much trimmed, being so highly adorned in themselves as to require little additional ornamentation. Occasionally, however, a single plume will be employed, or else the crown will be surrounded by a wreath of small flowers, such as button roses, or trimmed with a ribbon bow.

Dead white chip, leghorn and rough straw of deep yellow and burnt tones are obviously favorites this summer. The lace and tulle trimmings, foliage and flowers of all kinds—including orchids and gardenias, which are fancied by the most expensively dressed women—are almost bewildering in their colors and forms. Aigrettes, willow plumes and osprey are also strongly in evidence, and the pretty notion of tulle roses in contrasting colors, combined with osprey and paradise plumes on lace and net hats, is very dainty and pleasing.

A daring hat, lately worn by a handsomely dressed woman, was of white lace trimmed with a large Japanese iris, standing well to the front and surrounded with iris foliage, which gave the effect of several upright quills. A wreath of yellow and pink roses encircled the somewhat high brim.

Striking and beautiful also was an old-rose straw hat of the large but not extreme sailor shape, which was worn with a black lace gown and wrap. The tone of the straw was exactly matched in a maline ruff of tiny pleatings which surrounded the crown and graduated from a depth of about five inches at the side and front to two or three inches in the back. A cluster of wonderful roses, in the most perfectly matched tone, covered one side of the hat and were nestled into the maline.

A leghorn hat was trimmed with a wreath of purple and white lilacs and a big bow of lavender ribbon.

## New Hat Pins

BY her hat pins the fashionable woman is known nowadays, for never were these useful little accessories of dress more artistic than they are at the present moment. Our illustrations on this page show the very latest novelties in this line, and very lovely they are. In one very vital point the hat pins of this year differ from those of previous seasons—they are much longer. This is due to the large hats in vogue, the Merry Widow sailor being a particular offender in this respect and requiring an extra long pin to fix it firmly in place.

The new amber hat pin shown in our first illustration was made especially for this purpose. In the same picture are some very beautiful examples of rhinestone pins that are so effective, especially by artificial light in the evening, if worn with a dressy summer hat. Here also is shown the new gold—it is really silver gilt—purse, with the beautiful enameled top, that has taken the New York girl's heart by storm.

Just below are illustrated some extremely artistic examples of the genus hat pin. The pin at the extreme left is a flat amethyst set around with tiny seed pearls. Just next this is an absolutely new design. This is one of the large, irregular freshwater or Baroque pearls, as they are called, set all around with tiny yellowish brown topaz. At the right of the picture is a beautifully carved shell hat pin.

A woman's summer trip abroad may be most exactly traced by the variety of her hat pins. In England she has picked up those showing carnelians, colored stones, such as sapphire and topaz; in Paris her collection is increased by elaborate gilt and paste pins, pretty for dress hats, and over in Holland she has found all the different characteristics of the country duplicated in tiny silver figures to ornament her hat.

Italy furnishes her with coral in abundance and garnets, and Germany's contribution to her collection is easily distinguished because of the fine, quaint mountings that are done in hand-wrought silver, not to be mistaken for that of Holland.

Belt pin with gold rim and medallion head in pearl setting.

The one drawback to the joy of this collection is that such pins are easily lost, and the woe that ensues is harrowing to the soul.

The very young girl in society has a fondness for college pins. For example, there is scarcely a girl in the country who is not wearing one or more class pins in her hat. Formerly college youths lent these to girls of their choice, who put them in neckties or on their blouses. Now, however, a long pin replaces the short one, and it is through the crown of her hat that the last figurative scalp is hung.

College pennants in the form of pins have become so common that the best dressed girls no longer care for them, but a smart, pretty pebble, picked up on the beach or at the mountains, carefully polished by a lapidary and mounted by a jeweler, takes on a value not to be computed when it was



The new amber hat pin, two exquisite rhinestone pins and the fashionable gold purse with enameled top.



Amethyst pin with pearl setting.

Baroque pearl pin with topaz setting.

Hat pin of carved shell.

belts. The buckles of the square and oval flat-faced variety, made up in various designs and metals, are very smart indeed. Two of the most artistic of the new buckles are illustrated on this page. Another buckle that is also very lovely is made with an antique Cluny-finish face, on top of which various jewels are set, such as emeralds, amethysts and other stones.

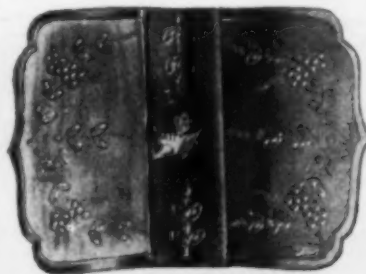
Artistic buckles having the look of wrought silver are made in the dull satiny-finished silver which is now so fashionable, in connection with semiprecious stones, and these silver buckles are often enriched by topaz, chrysoprase, jade, coral, etc.; but some of the smartest designs are not jeweled, and rely upon the working of the silver for their beauty.

Coral is a conspicuous feature of the newest belt buckles, and is especially lovely when used with the burnished gray silver just described. The craze for gray in the new costumes has brought out an unprecedented supply of gray belts, and some of them are truly things of beauty. For example, a crush belt of the softest silver-gray leather, with a back buckle and smaller front buckle of the leather embroidered in steel beads, with cut topaz set in the steel design; or a narrower belt of similar leather, with buckles of etched gray silver set with pink coral.

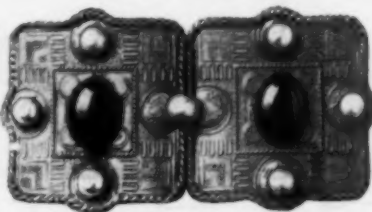
Very becoming features of the present fashions are the elastic belts illustrated on page 901. These make the waist look small and round and the figure trim. A perfectly round, snug girdle gives a woman a more youthful figure than a loose, low one, and the tight-fitting elastic belts are certainly very neat and becoming.

Another admirable thing about the modes is to be found in the dressiness of this same girdle. Belts are finished so elegantly that they actually make the suit, and the newest gowns have belts which are works of art from any standpoint. Many of them are jewel trimmed.

For the hat pins, buckles, etc., that illustrate this article, we are indebted to the courtesy of Lord & Taylor, New York.



Engraved gilt buckle.



Buckle of Roman gold, with topaz center and pearl decoration.



Amethyst pin for belt, Etruscan gold setting with pearls.

## and Buckles

brought and fixed for the special girl who wears it.

That hat pins shall have any monetary value when presented by a boy is the height of bad form. One girl may give another an elaborate one, but such a gift is not to be accepted from the masculine gender unless he is a member of the family.

A great many well-dressed women vastly prefer an ornamental belt pin to a buckle, as when the former is used the belt may be pinned through to the skirt and so firmly held in place. Two very beautiful examples of these pins are shown in our illustration on this page.

The summer season is of all others the time for the display of pretty belts and buckles, so it is only natural that the manufacturers of buckles turn their attention to the production of many new designs, both plain and fancy, that will harmonize with the great variety of new





HANDKERCHIEF POCKET OF EMBROIDERED LINEN

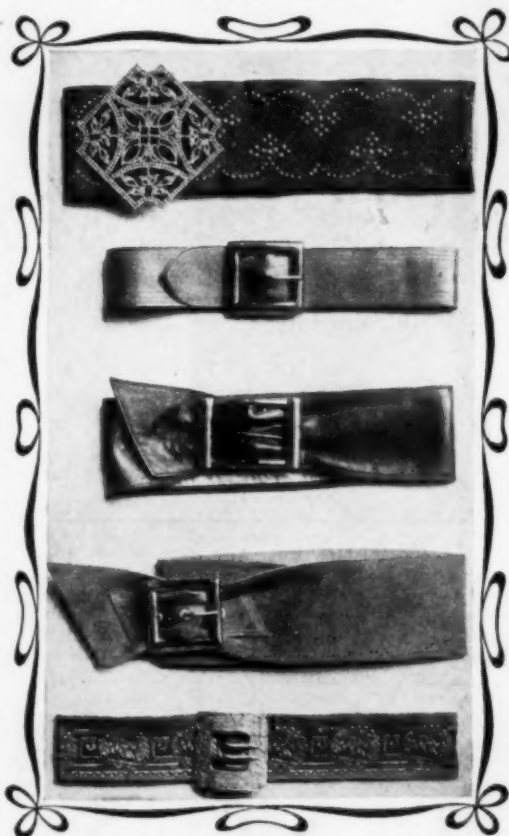
A GREAT deal of ingenuity has been lavished upon the new belts, and the results certainly justify the effort, for not in many a long day have these dainty accessories of a costume been so attractive or tempting.

Some of these belts are comparatively inexpensive, but alas, as is so often the case in this world, the very prettiest ones are apt to be costly and to make serious inroads upon one's purse; for delightful effects imply high prices, and though the simple and inexpensive leather belt is still with us, the models that are likely to tempt a woman to covetousness are not of the simple sort.

In our illustration on this page, "The Latest Novelties in Belts," some charming models in elastic, leather and Persian embroidery are shown. The belt at the top of the photograph is of dark-blue elastic studded with steel nail-heads, put on in a fancy design, and having a very elaborate steel buckle. Just below this is a smart belt of tan leather, finished with rows of stitching and fastened in front with a gilt buckle. Beneath this in turn is a pretty belt of soft black kid with a gun-metal buckle, while just below is pictured a very *chic* girdle of brown ooze leather with (latest novelty of all) a square bronze buckle. To wear with dressy tailor suits and silk jumper frocks comes a Persian woven belt with a dull gold buckle. This belt can be had in blue and gold, green and gold, green and silver, etc., to match costumes.

The embroidered linen belt is as popular as ever for use with the tub frock of linen and with the white shirt waist, and the shapes do not differ from those of last season, though the embroidery designs are new. A mother-of-pearl buckle is the thing with such a belt. Some very smart shirt-waist belts are illustrated in this article. The one at the top of the illustration is particularly pretty, being made of white embroidered linen and fastened with a round pearl buckle with a turquoise matrix center. These buckles can also be had with coral centers or made entirely of the mother of pearl, as one prefers. Below this is one of the new striped linen belts that come to match the striped linen collars and lingerie ties. This is hand-embroidered with big polka dots. Next comes a linen belt embroidered in

## Fashionable Belts for Summer Wear



THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BELTS



POCKET WITH SCALLOPED FLAP FASTENED BY A PEARL BUTTON

the popular Wall of Troy design and fastened with a pearl buckle with steel studs, while at the bottom of the illustration is a smart belt of tucked linen with a rather large pearl buckle.

Embroidered linen handkerchief pockets are the very latest things to wear with these linen belts, and two very smart examples are illustrated at the top of the page.

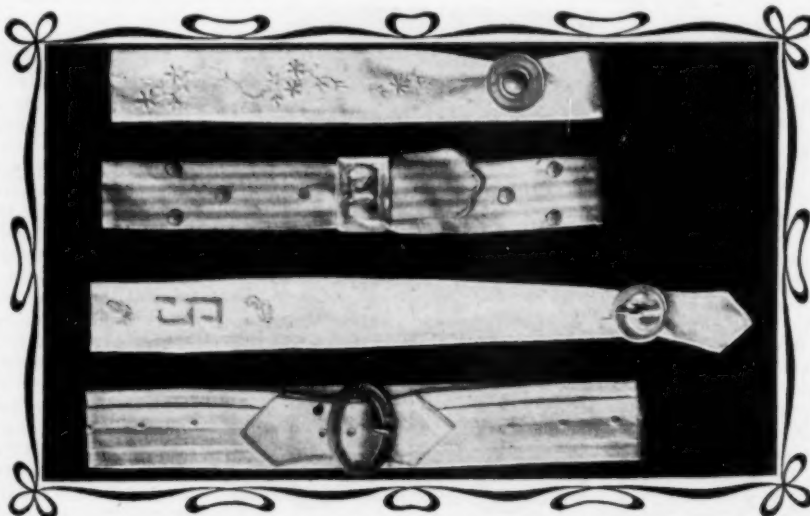
A very elaborate belt of silk elastic with steel slides is illustrated on the opposite page, and beneath this is a stylish belt of chiffon elastic with steel studs and an ornate buckle.

Belt buckles do not appear to be of any particular style or size. The new samples of belts on display show about an equal division between the large, small and medium, and the plain and fancy styles. Several new models have been added to the already large lines of steel and jet-studded elastic belts. Most women are now familiar with the elastic belts, through the fact that they have been offered to an extent during the spring season, but the additions to the line are such as to naturally make them of greater interest.

In the search for a belt that will be close-fitting and at the same time decorated in a manner to conform with the vogue for jet articles, there is no doubt that the elastic form-fitting belt will be very popular indeed. An elastic belt of a fancy nature, decorated with gray cut steel on a background of the same color is very smart. In this model the decoration upon the belt proper consists of small beads, and the front ornament is composed mainly of large, oddly-shaped, cut-steel half-beads worked into a fancy design. This is particularly attractive, and sells for about five dollars.

When one comes to the subject of ribbon girdles, descriptive powers fail. The wonderful flowered ribbons of the season are made up into wide folded girdles, held by handsome buckles, but the coloring and design of the ribbon is the keynote of success or failure, and of that description gives no adequate idea.

Many women prefer the plain liberty ribbon for girdle purposes, and clever bows or rosettes with brilliants set in the centers often



LINEN BELTS TO BE WORN WITH SHIRT WAISTS

take the place of buckles, though the ready-to-wear girdles in the shops usually have the buckles. The gold and silver ribbons and the shaded metallic ribbons have their places in the belt province, and the flowered metallic ribbons or bands, with buckles of enamel and gold or silver, make trim little belts.

Belts of fine glove kid are established favorites with women who realize the importance of taut trimness at the waistline. The new ones

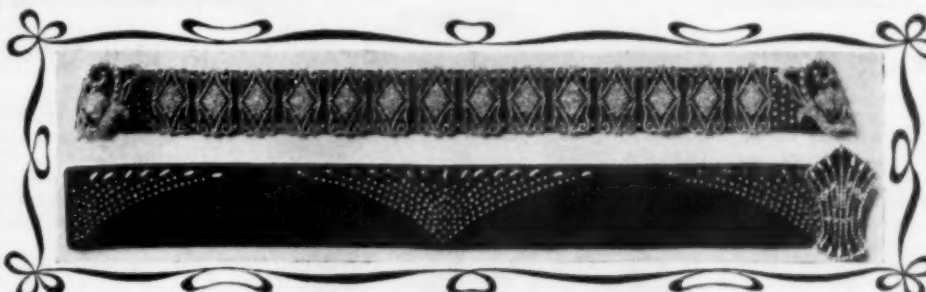
that are ornamented with metal studdings have the pattern in Greek-key or other faddish designs confined to the upper edge, the lower side being marked with a single line of the steel. Monogram buckles in squares of plain or fancy outline are the

newest wrinkle with these belts; but there are many other patterns to choose from where the monograms are not liked. Belts of wide soutache braid are the latest novelty, and these are arranged to be adjusted easily, so that with the same buckle

one can vary the belt as desired.

Kid belts, with key patterns tooled on the leather, are new and most attractive, and come in many pretty contrasting styles, while a shaped kid belt studded all over at

the back remains as smart and desirable as when it was introduced a season back. This style is especially becoming where slenderness of effect is desirable. Silk belting in different shades to match costumes is also most fashionable.



TWO OF THE FASHIONABLE ELASTIC BELTS

## Her Sense of Justice

THE old Hall was little more than a cottage now. True, most of the outer wall stood, but the interior had fallen to decay, and only the kitchen wing was now inhabited. It had been a curious playground for Margaret Graham, and the neighbors said that accounted for the fact that the girl was different from the other village girls.

She had always lived in the old Hall with her father and an old woman who looked after them. Margaret had been left much to herself when she was not at school. She had spent hours wandering among the old rooms and the ruins; she had found numerous papers in an old cupboard, and the history of the Hamptons, the former owners, was well known to her. Of this, however, no one knew, least of all her old father; and no one cared—at present.

One night, when she was about twelve years old, she had been unable to sleep on account of a terrific storm. She was terrified, knowing that some part of the house usually fell during each gale. In her fear she sought companionship. She went to her father's room. Doors were banging, windows rattling, shutters clapping, and the wind was howling in a manner to drown all ordinary sounds, so that her approach was unheard. She opened the door and discovered her father busy over a huge chest in the cupboard in his room. The chest was full of glittering things and paper, she could see. Her father was muttering something as he played with the contents of the chest. Margaret knew them to be sovereigns, and, seeing a look on her father's face that made her more frightened than she was before, she turned and ran back to her room as fast as she could.

The events of that night were to govern the whole course of her life. Every storm brought the scene back, the terrible look on her father's face, and his muttered words, "Mine now! Mine now! Never mind how, but mine!" She brooded over it always. How did her father come possessed of the treasure? It must, of course, be the Hamptons'. Her father had found it when he came to live there years before she was born. The Hamptons were poor, perhaps, because her father was a thief. Her own father had robbed the rightful owners of the Hall. She could not denounce her father, but it should be her life-object to restore the Hampton treasure. Such had been her determination as a child. Now she was a strangely handsome girl of twenty—handsome, but unformed.

She was attending to her daily duties on the farm one day, and wearing her sunbonnet and print dress, when a gentleman, evidently an artist, inquired where he could ask permission to paint the old Hall.

"It is all right," answered the girl. "It is often done; and the best view is from the other side."

The man looked at her in surprise as she spoke, and followed her as she led the way to the front of the Hall.

"Father would like to see your picture when it is finished," she said as she left. "And so would I. We live at the Hall."

The man lifted his hat and the girl left him. The next day he brought his sketch to the Hall. Old Graham was out, but Margaret looked at it eagerly.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "how disappointing! You have missed the spirit of the thing altogether. I suppose it is technically

right; but if you loved this place as I do you would see so much more than the bricks and mortar. Now, like this, I mean."

She showed another sketch taken from the same point. "This is probably all wrong, you know, but it makes you feel the spirit of the place. The Hampton ghost seems to be prowling round," she added, laughing.

"But this is a masterpiece!" exclaimed the artist. "I could never do work like that."

"I don't think it is as good as all that. I haven't studied long. And as for this particular subject, you see, it belongs to me and to my father, and so, of course, it inspired me."

"It used to belong to us, so that I, also, should have been inspired. My name is John Hampton."

"You!" gasped Margaret, and she turned quite pale.

"Yes; that is why I have come to paint the ancestral home. I should like to see inside some time, if you will allow me."

Margaret did her duty as *cicerone* well—she knew so much about it all.

"Let me see, it would be your grandfather who left it," she said.

"No, great-grandfather."

"Thomas Hampton, son of John, son of—but I expect you know as much as I do. Your grandfather would be Geoffrey, the second son. The eldest son married a gamekeeper's daughter, was disinherited and never heard of again. But by that time there was not much to disinherit him of, and a few years after the whole family left. I don't know what happened to the Hamptons after that. The Hall was empty for years, and then my father got it. It is merely a cottage, of course, now, and my father farms part of the land."

"You oblige me to make another attempt at painting the Hall, so I will not leave for a day or two," he answered.

The day or two stretched into a week or two, and still Jack Hampton had not made a satisfactory sketch of the Hall nor its occupant. Old Graham did not approve much of the young man, but he merely grunted and continued on his morose way, while Margaret spent most of her time with Jack Hampton.

Then there came a day when Jack declared his intention of leaving—his mother had written for him. Margaret looked at him critically, as he told her in a dejected way. What a boy he was, she thought, and if she gave him the custody of the treasure what would he do with it? Lose it, of course; but if it were his by right he must be given it, and run the risk. Then she became aware that he was speaking seriously to her, and she listened. His words suggested one way of restoring the treasure, and also of looking after it. He was asking her to marry him.

"But your people," objected Margaret.

"A man marries to please himself, not his people," answered Jack, with dignity.

"A man perhaps, but a boy who is dependent upon his people? Well, I didn't mean to hurt you."

"But, Margaret, I love you—I love you!"

And she knew he spoke the truth.

"Wait a while," she counseled. "Go and mix among your

(Continued on page 944)

## How to Look Pretty

MOST girls like to return from a summer holiday with an outward and visible sign of the good times they have had in the shape of a little tan or sunburn on their faces. Nor is this at all unbecoming, especially to fair complexions, which often assume a beautiful rosininess from the sun's kisses. Dark skins are apt to burn a deep yellow, which takes a long time to wear off, and sensitive skins freckle rather than tan. But whether becoming or not, sunburn is sometimes most painful, the skin blistering and peeling. The salt wind from the sea will often affect sensitive complexions in this way. With some it is best to use an unguent before going out, gently rubbing in a little, concealing its shine by a dust of powder. Cucumber milk, as it is called, is excellent for redness, roughness of the skin and sunburn, and if used constantly it will contract enlarged pores. It is made as follows: Oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; fresh cucumber juice, 10 ounces; essence of cucumbers, 3 ounces; white castile soap (powdered),  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; tincture of benzoin,  $\frac{3}{4}$  dram. The juice of the cucumbers can be obtained by boiling them in a very little water. Slice them very thin, skin and all, and let them cook slowly until soft and mushy. Then strain through a fine sieve and then through a cloth. Make the essence by putting an ounce and one-half of the juice into the same quantity of pure alcohol. Put the essence with the soap in a large bottle and shake thoroughly. After a few hours, when the soap is dissolved, add the cucumber juice; shake until thoroughly mixed, then pour into a bowl and add the benzoin and oil, stirring constantly until you have a creamy liquid. Be sure the cucumber juice is strong, for it is this that gives the lotion its wonderful whitening power. Put the emulsion in small bottles and keep tightly corked and in the dark. Always shake before using.

Those who are within reach of a farmhouse should secure a daily supply of that famed beautifier, buttermilk, and lave the face therewith frequently, or lie down for fifteen or twenty minutes twice daily with a soft handkerchief soaked therein laid over the face.

It is hardly necessary to say that soap and hot water should not be used for a sun-scorched face, nor hard water. The skin can be perfectly cleansed at night with cucumber milk, which will soothe and help to heal.

I will give you a home-made recipe for an antiseptic face powder that you will find very useful in summer: Take of salicylic acid, 2 grains; powdered orris root, 3 ounces; fine talc, 2 ounces; pure starch powder, 12 ounces; oil of heroli, 1 drop; essence of musk, 3 drops; essence of bergamot, 4 drops; mix. This may be lightly dusted on to the face before going out, but I strongly advocate it being wiped off again. No one can afford to powder and leave much on, for it coarsens the grain of the skin and shows up every line and wrinkle.

If your face is blotchy in the summer, soap must be eliminated from your face ablutions. Soap, oatmeal (which is so good in the water and for cleansing the face at other times), borax, glycerine, ammonia, all must be abandoned. They are too drying for the skin.

When the skin is dry and blotchy, instead of soap, take a fresh egg, beat up the yolk well with two teaspoonfuls of water and keep it in a well-stoppered bottle. It will last fresh for two or three days. Keep it on your washstand, and put a little of it into the palm of your hand and apply well to the face. It will make it clean and fresh and smooth.

When the face feels burnt and rough, make a bath of warm milk—half a pint is sufficient—warm, not allowed to come to the boiling point, and dissolve in it a teaspoonful of rose water.

Should the face feel irritable in patches that feel and look like incipient eczema or nettle-rash, though probably it is only climatic, you cannot do better than use olive oil. It not only does not irritate, but it heals the skin very rapidly. If, however, it feels so sore that even this fails, then take an old nurse's cure—get gin and water in equal parts and bathe the face well



## In Hot Weather

with the alcoholic mixture. Gin is the most healing spirit in the world; but, it is not necessary to add, I mean externally and never internally.

Lots of girls have angry little red, often scarlet, spots that appear suddenly in summer. They look very angry and are very disfiguring, but they will not come to a head and vanish. They must never be pressed or pricked. If you see they have no head and feel none of that tingling sensation that indicates one, leave them alone. Neither poultice nor bathe with hot water, as in the first case they are generally a form of erythema, or of indigestion, or of general blood disorder, and you need a blood tonic (to be taken regularly at once) and a good dose of some aperient.

Diet, in so far as simplicity goes, is good—to stop drinking chocolate or cocoa, eating pastry and rich gravies and made dishes. For outward treatment, avoid touching them with soap; use instead for the time powdered oatmeal and the cleansing lotion. A good drying face lotion should be dabbed on the spots with a clean piece of cotton wool and be allowed to dry on. Vinegar (three-quarters of a pint) and water (one-quarter of a pint) is excellent, or gin and water in equal parts is very healing.

This recipe is an excellent one to apply to spots and generally to a bad complexion: Cleanse the face first and then dab on eau de cologne, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce; borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram; elder-flower water, 4 ounces. Shake well together.

In very obstinate cases of persistent acne, or hard spots, this lotion often proves successful when many fail: Blanched almonds, 1 ounce; bitter almonds, 2 to 3 drams; distilled water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint. Make an emulsion of these, then strain, stir and add gradually 15 grains of powdered bichloride of mercury, which you have previously dissolved in half a pint of distilled water. After mixing all these ingredients, add to the whole sufficient distilled water to make the mixture a pint. Let nothing metallic or alkaline touch the liquid. Dab the lotion on to the face, especially on to the spots, with a clean handkerchief or towel.

If the complexion seems really in a bad way, take three or four Turkish baths, or go to a good woman for steaming and face treatment; and, above all, by baths and diet and open windows and exercise, take care to keep your body in such a state of health that you can avoid fresh trouble.

One can say little about freckles, as they vary in amenableness to treatment. Some will yield to the nightly application of a paste of calcined magnesia and lemon juice, some to a poultice of raw potato or carrot. A reliable freckle cure, recommended by the "Medical Record," is made of lactic acid, 4 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; rose water, 1 ounce. Apply several times daily, dabbing on the freckles with a soft linen cloth, pouring out a small quantity in a saucer as needed.

There is no better tonic for the hair than sunshine, says "Medical Talk." Just pure, free, unadulterated sunshine. It has more potency than any compound mixed in the chemist's laboratory and is more efficient than any drug found in the apothecary's shop. Sit outdoors in the sunshine an hour every day. Loosen the hair and let the sun shine on it and the air blow through it. In the summer days go without a hat as much as possible. The hair needs to be ventilated to keep it healthy.

There is no danger of getting too much sunshine on the hair. It will bring it to its normal color, and even if it gets a bit sunburned it will not hurt it; the sunburn will soon wear off.

Airing and sunning the hair every day not only keeps it sweet and clean, but is good for the scalp also. The sun will soon cure any disease of the scalp and make it healthy and active, and a healthy scalp makes strong, beautiful hair. No danger of the hair falling out when the scalp is all right. Wash the hair about every three or four weeks in warm water and a good, pure soap. Rinse it thoroughly in tepid water and sit outdoors and let the sun and air dry it; or, in the winter time, sit by a sunny window until the hair is dry. Brushing the hair every day—"a hundred strokes," as our grandmothers used to say—will make it soft and glossy as silk.



## Summer Styles for Little Folks

**T**HIS summer Dame Fashion gives exactly as much time and thought to children's clothes as she does to their elders', and when it comes to millinery it seems as if she expended her best efforts to beautify the little folks. Bonnets and hats for the tiny girls to wear with fine and fragile frocks are very picturesque. Some of the newest seen at exclusive shops are made of white or colored lawn or batiste. Poke bonnets, Quaker bonnets and rather eccentric shapes are all seen. The most attractive and stylish of the bonnets are very moderate in size, and seem almost small when compared with the large pokes and picture bonnets of former seasons.

A most attractive sunbonnet of pink and white figured lawn is shown in one of our illustrations. Below this is one of the new straw bonnets that are worn by babies and quite big chil-

dressers, some of the handsomest being trimmed with insertions and edgings of Irish embroidery. A few jumper dresses in taffeta and gingham are worn by little tots.

About the only coats worn by children at summer resorts are of white serge and white linen. Many of these are in short, sacque shape with short kimono sleeves, while other coats are long enough to reach the hem of the short skirt.

Socks with the little ankle-strap slipper or the button shoe in white kid are worn by children under five. Most of the hats are of the lingerie or washable type, trimmed with pink or blue.

Little boys wear both Russian and sailor suits, and older boys the Norfolk coats and Eton suits. During the dancing hours for children, at the hotels, the boys wear white serge Norfolk suits, black Tuxedos



A LEGHORN HAT AND A DAINTY LINEN DRESS

### The Very Latest Modes in Lingerie Hats and Bonnets and the New Dutch Bonnets



A MOST ATTRACTIVE SUNBONNET



LINGERIE HAT OF ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY

dren alike, and what could be prettier than the lingerie hat of allover embroidery?

The little girl in the picture at the top of the page is wearing a big soft leghorn straw simply trimmed with ribbons. Her dainty little pale-blue linen frock is cut by McCall Pattern No. 1910, which is cut in five sizes, from one to five years, and costs ten cents.

In children's summer dresses two styles are most prominent—the long-waisted French dress and the straight, one-piece dress, worn with belt. The great majority of the dresses are white, though the little dancing frocks and afternoon dresses of sheer lawns with hand-embroidery are usually worn over colored slips. There is a great deal of open pattern embroidery in the children's

and the navy-blue Eton suits with long trousers. These are worn with the broad Eton collar and the soft silk Windsor tie.

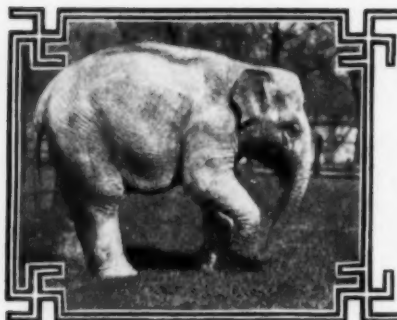
For dancing the boys wear black silk stockings and black patent leather pumps, and through the day white canvas shoes with black stockings.

Lingerie coats made of allover embroidery, also linen and piqué, and trimmed with eyelet-embroidered collars and cuffs, are very pretty for children. Some of the garments are lined with soft China silk in the light tints of pink and blue. A few pongee, tussah and taffeta coats are also seen.

Capes for children are again shown. Some of the models show pretty little "Red Riding Hood" capes at the back of the garment. The capes can be lined with silk or unlined, whichever is desired.

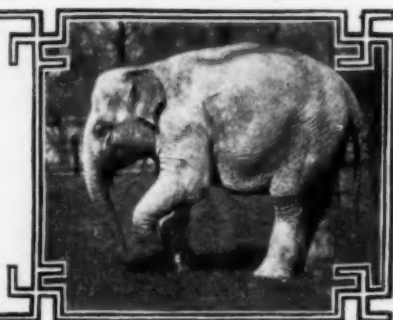


ONE OF THE NEW DUTCH BONNETS



## Training the Baby Elephant

By "THE MAN AT THE ZOO"



"BABIES I have trained," mused the man at the Zoo, "would be a suitable title for the most interesting book ever written in connection with a menagerie. Some day I will try to get my experiences into print. Meanwhile, step along and see the training of the most exasperating infant ever thrust upon a long-suffering animal-handler."

The Zoo man led the way to a secluded spot at the back of the elephant houses, whither was led a little later a diminutive specimen of the pachydermatous herd. He was a little fellow, young and inexperienced in the ways of the world; but he had a wicked and knowing eye of his own, and he regarded the preparations for his education with no favorable expression.

"First," said the animal trainer, "we walk the infant around just to get him in a good humor and show him that he is out for a stroll, and is not expected to roll on his back or gallop around in a promiscuous manner."

The baby elephant submitted to the first mild attentions of his trainers without showing any signs of resentment. After the confinement of the cage, it was evidently a pleasure to ramble on the soft turf. A short walk, and the keepers gathered around the baby with a business-like air that the little chap was not slow to notice. The stumpy tail whisked around in a nervous and expectant manner as the men approached with a couple of meal sacks, tied together at the necks. The sacks were thrown over the back of the baby elephant and the game began. The intention was to break the baby to carry a howdah, so that in the spring, when the infant fancy of the human small world lightly turns to thoughts of elephant rides,

the juvenile pachyderm might have learned to refrain from lying down and rolling on his passengers.

It became very evident that, as matters stood, no mother's darling would be safe on the back of the baby elephant, for no sooner had the twin sacks been thrown over the back of the little animal than he began frantically to try to rid himself of the burden. The keepers took particular care at this juncture that they ran no risk of being caught between the baby elephant's

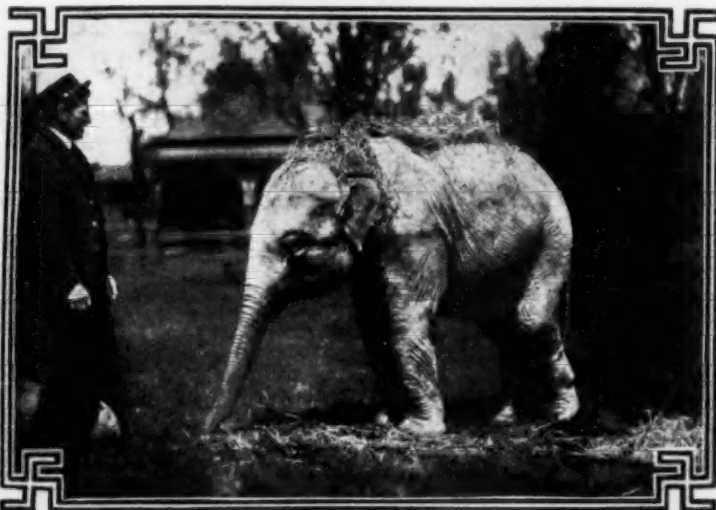
hide and anything substantial and resistant, like a brick wall or the side of a building. It is no joke to be squeezed between a baby elephant's bulk and an immovable obstacle. First the baby sought to rub the bags off against any obstruction that came handy; then he lay down and rolled over, finally succeeding in freeing himself from the obnoxious encumbrance.

Again the bags were placed over his back, this time with the accompaniment of blows from a club. But no clubbing would induce the baby to tamely submit to such treatment, and again the bags were tossed off. More club-

bing and more bags, and then the attempt to make the baby behave was relinquished for a few minutes.

"It is time now," said the trainer, "to appeal to his intelligence through his mouth. It's a safe avenue in most cases."

A bundle of hay was brought and strewn on the back of the elephant in place of the irritating bags. The baby, of course, reached back with his prehensile trunk and endeavored to secure a lunch from the hay deposited along his spine. Immediately a reminder from the club impressed him with the fact that he could eat only when his tormentors gave the word. After he had



A BUNDLE OF HAY WAS BROUGHT AND STREWN ON THE BACK OF THE ELEPHANT



AGAIN THE BAGS WERE PLACED OVER HIS BACK



TRAINED TO CURL HIS TRUNK IN APPROVED CIRCUS FASHION

submitted tamely for some time to the hay being placed on his back, he was allowed to eat a few mouthfuls. Then the hay was removed and the bags substituted. Another struggle, and the bags were discarded a third time, but in some way it seemed to have penetrated the intelligence of the baby elephant that things deposited on one's back were not altogether objectionable. It appeared from a close examination of the eye of the baby elephant that he was turning over in his mind the problem

circus fashion, to lie down at the word of command, to kneel for the reception of the passengers, and to walk with the stately and solemn tread that is the right step for a passenger-carrying elephant. All these accomplishments he will acquire. At present we are busy trying to get the baby to refrain from pulverizing us every time we place the two meal sacks across his back."

Catering for the animals at the Zoo is no easy task. A visit to the kitchen will convince anybody that the man who takes several hundred assorted wild animals to board has his work cut out for him, and plenty of it. The hardest as well as the most important thing in such a job of catering is to find out just what will best agree with each individual boarder. As there are few creatures more easily upset than wild animals in captivity, the task is by no means an easy thing.

The Zoo landloft would be glad enough if his dumb animals had at least a portion of the perennial flow of language with which every human boarder seems to be endowed. He'd rather have them kick about the food than merely crawl off into a corner and leave it alone.

The kitchen is apt to be in a basement under one of the animal houses. Here a hot fire burns a good deal of the time, while things simmer in double boilers and bake in the ovens.

A zoo of fair size will use from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of fresh meat a day. Quarters and sides of beef are practically the only kind of meat used. Almost all of it is served raw.

The mere cutting of it is quite an undertaking. The big joints for the lions, tigers and animals of that class do not take long; but there are dozens and dozens of little pieces about the size of a man's finger, which are put in the big cages for the eagles, vultures, owls and other flesh-eating birds.

The monkeys have a good deal more variety

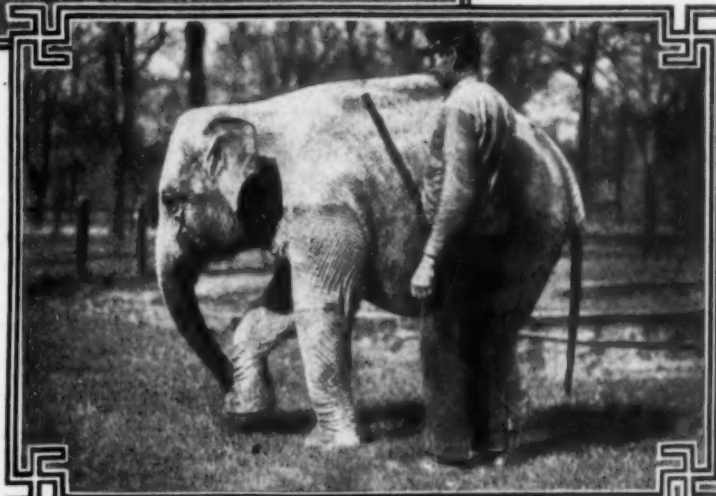


TEACHING HIM TO KNEEL DOWN

of how to tell the difference between plain, useless bags, that merely banged against one's flanks and irritated one sadly, and succulent hay, that could be made to fill cavities in an elephant's internal economy and bring comfort to an infant who was chronically hungry. The result of the elephant's cogitation seemed to be that the trunk was brought into requisition to test the make-up of the bags before discarding them. It was apparent that the baby had begun to suspect they might contain something good to eat. Lesson No. 1 had been partially learned. The bags were no longer regarded with frantic animosity.

Patiently and persistently the lesson went on, the hay and the bags alternating, until at last the baby was satisfied to submit rather sulkily to the twin bags being thrown across his back.

"We shall have to go all through this again tomorrow," said the trainer. "He will have clean forgotten all about his experiences when we trot him out again, and it will be some days before he will acquire what stands for memory with elephants and submit to the bags without the same old preliminaries being necessary. Then will come the most difficult task of all, for we shall have to substitute for the bags the regular howdah, with its straps under the stomach, and that will be the time for some of us to hunt cover. It would be utterly impossible to begin with the howdah, for the baby would demolish it in a moment. Of course, we cannot take any chances with a half-broken animal when the time comes for the children to get on and ride, and so we have to be very sure that the baby is perfectly tame and broken to the howdah. This we do by taking the dangerous initial rides ourselves. If the elephant shows the least sign of temper, we keep at his training until he submits as tamely to his harness as he does to his breakfast. There are other tricks to be taught. He must be trained to curl his trunk in the approved



THE CLUB IS USED FOR DISCIPLINE



THOROUGHLY TRAINED, HE LIES DOWN AT THE WORD OF COMMAND

in their food than any other Zoo boarder. They eat bananas, bread, cooked potatoes—a great many things not favored by other Zoo folks. Monkeys, by the way, are the only animals that care for onions, and are the only ones that get cooked meat.

Everything is good in quality. Most of the things are of the same grade used in a hotel for human beings. Many of the things are the best of their kind. And as for cooking, there are fewer frills about it, but there it no slighting the real business.





THE BOY'S WARDROBE CONSISTED OF THE TWO ESSENTIAL GARMENTS—A STRIPED SHIRT AND A PAIR OF BLUE DENIM OVERALLS

## The Man Who Found Himself

By ELLSWORTH KELLEY

THE Hon. W. H. McGuire sat on a log on the bank of Walnut Creek, getting his paraphernalia ready for a day's fishing. Already he had secured his bucket of minnows and had selected his location for angling, a pool just above the riffle, bordered on the opposite side with drooping willows that almost reached down to dabble the ends of their over-

hanging branches in the water. If bass were to be found anywhere in Walnut Creek, by all indications it should be right there.

At this particular moment he was engaged in putting together his jointed bamboo rod. As he lifted the third section to screw it into place, he was struck with a thought of such startling nature that he paused involuntarily and was soon lost in reverie. It had suddenly come to him that he was lost—had been lost for many years—and that he had not realized it until now. Not bodily lost. He knew his present location, even to township, range and section. Nor yet lost in a physical or moral sense. He was a very good man, was the Hon. W. H. McGuire, and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, as the last November vote had testified. But, as he sat there, there came to him a sudden memory from his boyhood days. He had been so very, very busy these past dozen years that he had hardly given a thought to the old days.

Now he called to mind just how his name looked in the big leather-bound family Bible, written out in his father's plain, old-fashioned hand. "William Henry, third son of John and Mary McGuire."

He thought of that September morning when he had started for college. All the boys and girls of his set were down to the 8:30 train to see him off. His last memory of their faces was the glimpse he had from the car window as the train pulled out of the station. The boys had yelled "Good-by, Billy!" and the girls had shouted "Be a good boy, Billy-boy!" and had waved their handkerchiefs until shut from sight by the curve around Gravelback Hill. Now the fact dawned on him that that was the last time he had heard a friendly voice say "Billy."

In college he had been plain McGuire. During the time he was reading law in the office in the city he was "Young McGuire." Then, when admitted to the bar, he had hurried away to the West to woo fame and fortune; had picked out the county seat as an eligible place to begin, and for a time was W. H. McGuire, attorney. Later he became "our leading lawyer, McGuire," and at last, "our eloquent young orator and present Representative from this county, the Honorable W. H. McGuire."

As he felt the breath of the south wind blowing up creek and listened to the whistling of the redbirds, he thought for the moment that he would gladly give all his honors for the sake of hearing the boys say "Billy" in the old, careless, affectionate way.

"Do you care if I fish in this hole, too?"

McGuire looked up. A ten-year-old boy and a big dog stood before him. The lad had a sunburned face, and his deep blue eyes set McGuire puzzling as to when and where he had seen their like before. The boy was hatless, and his wardrobe consisted of the two essential garments—a striped shirt and a pair of blue denim overalls, held in place by a solitary suspender.

"Do you care if I fish in this hole, too?" repeated the boy, not quite sure whether the gentleman had heard his first query.

Mr. McGuire did not care. In fact, he would be very glad to have his company. He said so.

"This is my pa's crick," volunteered the boy; "but he lets anybody fish in it 'at wants to."

He unwound the line from his hickory pole, dug a worm out of the dirt in his old tomato can, impaled it, spat on the bait and cast it with a swish into the pool. Mr. McGuire went to his own bait can, selected a minnow, hooked it through the back and made a long cast into the deep water by the willows.

"Do you use minnies for bait?"

"Yes; I'm fishing for bass."

"And can you catch 'em that way?"

"Sure! Can you catch 'em any other way?"

"No, I can't; I've tried lots of times, too. I've seen 'em in the clear water—great big fellows—and I've tried time and time again with nice fat grubworms. They'd always swim around, sort o' lazy-like, and act like they was smellin' the bait; and then they'd sort o' turn up their noses and swim off like they was sayin', 'I ain't much hungry for grubs today.' I thought there ought to be some sort o' bait they liked, but I never could make out what it was. Oh, look-ee! You've got a bite!"

Mr. McGuire was already looking. His line was cutting through the water at a tremendous rate. He checked the reeling out of the line with his thumb for an instant to make sure of fastening his fish, felt satisfied with the sharp tug at the line, and slowly reeled out more line. He played his captive back and forth, keeping it just out of the overhanging willows, and at the end of five minutes landed his fish. It was the first time the boy had witnessed the scientific capture of a black bass.

"Isn't he a beauty! He's a whole foot long, and I'll bet he weighs two pounds if he weighs anything at all! Why, I didn't know there was a fish that big in this crick!"

Mr. McGuire laughed an almost boyish laugh. "It's a pretty good morning for bass. This place hasn't been fished much, anyway, I should judge. I shouldn't wonder if the whole creek is full of them."

The boy's face was worth seeing. He hesitated a moment and then asked:

"Say, Mister, what's your name, anyway?"

"M—," Then Mr. McGuire paused. Then he said: "My name? Oh, well, I guess when I go fishing with a boy it's my boy name—Billy. I think we will have a first rate time today if you just call me Billy. At least I shall."

The boy pondered a moment.

"My name's Tommy—Tommy Haskins. Say—Billy—do you s'pose I could catch a bass on my hook—with your kind of bait?"

"Why, yes. You may not have as much fun out of it as you would have with a reel; but if you don't jerk too hard you'll probably catch as many as I do. Help yourself to the bait."

"Have you good 'n' plenty?"

"He is certainly good-mannered," mused Billy. Then aloud: "Plenty? Oceans of them! Besides, when I go fishing I always go snooks—cahoots—partners, you know—with the other fellow. The bass will not bite much more than half an hour longer, and then we'll have a try for sunfish and bluegills, and you'll have to divide your worms with me."

The boy was unaffectedly delighted. Billy showed him how to bait his hook, meanwhile explaining to him the theory of proper baiting. Then he busied himself with his own line.

"Oh, Billy!"

That was all. But it told volumes of excitement and gratified triumph. Billy looked around. The hickory pole was bent, the line stretched taut and flinging off a little spray of water in the sunshine, and the boy's arms were stretching out, further, further.

"Wade in! Wade in, I tell you! He'll break the line if you don't wade in! Wade up creek!"

If the command had been to wade through fire the boy would have obeyed unhesitatingly. In he waded.

"That's right! Hold your pole sideways, so he'll take the spring of the pole. Good boy! Now do it again, and keep doing it every time he turns. You'll make a fisherman yet!"

Back and forth the boy played the fish, until it showed signs of tiring. "Now draw him in—gently. Hold your pole sideways. If he makes a rush with the pole held straight he'll break

the line! Lift him out—still sideways! I'll declare, if he isn't an inch longer than mine!"

Tommy Haskins looked joyously on the dark stripes of the bass as it lay there on the gravel, flopping and palpitating by turns. He could think of nothing better to say than:

"I caught him all by myself, didn't I? I wish my pa could have been here to see me!"

When the bass had ceased biting they had five beauties, three to the credit of Tommy Haskins. Billy put them in the fish basket and anchored them in the running water at the ripple. The boy now yielded to his social inclinations.

"Whereabouts do you live, Billy?"

"Oh, I stay up at the county seat. My boy home was back East—in Indiana."

"Indiana! Why, there's where my pa and ma came from! They talk about back there sometimes."

"Say," said Billy, struck with a sudden thought, "I'll tell you what, Tommy Haskins! You take these fish down to the house and give 'em to your ma, and ask her to cook 'em for supper. And tell her you have a particular friend fishing with you today, and that you'd like to have him down for supper. And tell her he's from Indiana! And tell her I want you to come back and eat dinner with me. Oh, I've got plenty along! I always do take plenty when I go fishing. I never know how long I might want to stay. And say! You've got some bacon at the house? Well, bring up about half a dozen slices and I'll cook something good!"

When Tommy Haskins got back Billy had a fire going. He had also taken the laprobe for a tablecloth and had spread a dinner that looked very tempting to the country boy. There were ham sandwiches and a bottle of stuffed olives, and cheese, and cookies, and oranges, and bananas, and a tin box of sardines. Billy explained: "I always take some fish with me when I go fishing. Then, if I don't catch any, why, I have fish anyhow."

Then Billy cut a couple of small hickory sprouts, and, sharpening an end of each, gave one to Tommy Haskins and said: "Now, you do just what you see me do. I'm going to show you how to cook." Then he took three of the slices of bacon, impaled them and held them over the bed of coals to broil. Tommy Haskins did likewise with the other three slices. Soon a tantalizing appetizing odor came from the bacon as the grease sputtered down on the hot coals, and the raw sides of the strips took on a delicate brown.

"U-m-m! I didn't know bacon could smell so good. It fairly makes my mouth water!"

"It tastes as good as it smells, too—on a picnic like this," responded Billy.

It was a glorious dinner. Tommy Haskins said as much, and Billy heartily agreed with him. It was the first time Tommy Haskins had ever tasted sardines. He said they were "awful good." Billy did not care for any; he said so. That is why Tommy Haskins ate them all. Real French sardines are good. Billy said he had his mouth fixed for bass for supper, and he didn't propose to spoil his appetite by filling up on sardines. Tommy Haskins was sure it would not affect his appetite. He did not like the stuffed olives, however, and said so frankly. Billy liked stuffed olives and ate them all. He explained that stuffed olives always gave him an appetite for bass. And then each of them ate three slices of the broiled bacon and wished for more. When the last crumb of the dinner had disappeared they looked at each other and smiled.

Then it was that Tommy Haskins said: "Billy, did you ever hear tell of folks eatin' frogs?"

"Yes."

"Well; but do you believe it?"

"Why, yes! In fact, I've eaten them many a time myself."

"Gee!"

"They're good! Better than spring chicken—a whole lot better!"

"Gee-mi-nee crickets!"

"They are. You just take the hind legs, skin them, roll them in cracker dust, fry them in butter, and they're just—honkey!"

"Say, I know where there's a whole million of 'em. But we haven't no gun nor nothin' to shoot 'em with."

"You do? Then we'll have a few! I know how to get 'em."

Billy cut a bit of red cloth from the corner of the laprobe and proceeded to wrap the hooks.

"Anything red makes a frog angry. It's like shaking a red rag at a bull. You want to pick out your frog, hold the hook out in front of him, and ten chances to one he'll make a jump for it and get caught. We'll have more fun this afternoon than we can shake a stick at."

They fished for frogs with fair success until late in the afternoon; then they started back to where they had left the horse and buggy. They loitered by the way and built a little dam of stones across a shallow rifice. They sent flat pebbles skipping on the surface of the water. They answered the piping call of the quail somewhere out in the green wheat field. At the cave, where the sandstone cliff arched over the creek, Billy discerned some slight depressions in the dry, dusty floor of the cave, such as one might make by pressing the finger-tips gently into a little heap of dust.

Billy asked Tommy Haskins if he had ever seen the doodle bugs, and, receiving a negative answer and the expression of Tommy Haskins's utter disbelief in their existence, he dropped down on his hands and knees and began repeating the time-honored formula for charming doodle bugs from their subterranean home. The little mounds of dust began to tremble, and then the little dusty beetles came forth and whirled round and round in a very excited manner indeed. The boy looked his utter astonishment, and then exclaimed:

"Billy, I b'lieve you know purt' nigh everything!"

Billy smiled and replied: "I guess you know a thing or two yourself. Say, do you s'pose your ma has scaled those fish yet?"

"I don't know; but I bet she cooks 'em all right. Once my ma was sick and we had a hired girl, and we purt' nigh starved to death! Pa could beat her cookin' hisself; I heard him tell ma so. But you just wait till you taste my ma's cookin'!"

When they drove out into the smooth road along the west side of the section, Billy handed Tommy Haskins the lines and said:

"Now you drive a bit. Hold a good tight line, chirrup twice, and I guess Prince will not need any whip."

Tommy Haskins squared his elbows, chirruped twice, and the roadster shot forward with a suddenness that almost took the boy's breath. Prince could do a two-forty clip, and it was the first time Tommy Haskins had ever drawn line over anything faster than one of his pa's old farm horses. The fence posts, the grazing cattle, the row of catalpa trees along the roadside all seemed to be flying in the opposite direction. Tommy Haskins drew harder still upon the lines, his feet well braced upon the foot rail, but the horse only sped on the faster. Tommy Haskins gave a sideways glance of alarm at Billy.

"Is he—is he—running off?"

But Billy only laughed and said: "Ease up a bit on the lines and gee."

Tommy Haskins slackened the lines, and very soon Prince had slowed down to a walk. The boy turned to Billy with delighted eyes, albeit his voice was trembling just a little.

"When I get to be a man I'm going to have a trotting horse—just like him!"

(Continued on page 946)

## The Gates of Dream

I KNOW a Land where all things true and tender  
Come forth to meet us from its Wonder Gates,  
A Land where even sorrow hath a splendor,  
And souls are more than trend of evil Fates.

Things that the shy heart holds in closest keeping,  
Lest eyes of mockery mark in cold surprise,  
That even while lips have laughter, souls have weeping,  
Break in that Land from fetter and disguise.

There are the things that crush Life's grapes to madness—  
The Wine-Press Treaders, Sin and bitter Wrong—  
There, too, how weak the garland-chains of gladness;  
There, too, the chains of grief and pain are strong.

But, also, there are joys, quick, fresh as childhood;  
Sweet haunts on heathy hill, by glancing stream;  
Through mossy dell, and dream-dim, flowery wldwood,  
Are ours, with peace, within the Gates of Dream.

There, too, are all delights without regretting;  
Heaven-certain reachings of appointed goals;  
Love, worthy, welcome, warm, and unforgetting;  
And dearest touch of hands, and lips, and souls.

Ah me! to be where joys, bright, pure, and tender,  
Come, compensating for Life's cruellest pain,  
And, then, to wake and know that perfect splendor  
Is shut behind the Gates of Dream again!

## How the Milk

By BRUNSON

THIS is not the story of the country dairy nor of the cows being milked in the barnyard or stable at twilight and in the early morning hours. That has been told a hundred times, both in prose and poetry, and even if we are not dwellers in the rural districts, where it forms a part of our daily lives, we have all read about it so many times that we need only to shut our eyes to imagine we hear the swishing sound of the milk as it runs into the pail, and the "So, Bossy," or "Stand still there, Jess," of the hired man when the animals become impatient. No, this is simply the tale of something that very few people think anything about—just what is done to the milk after it leaves the hands of the farmer, and before it comes into the city and is delivered at your door every morning in a neat glass bottle with a paste-board or tin stopper.

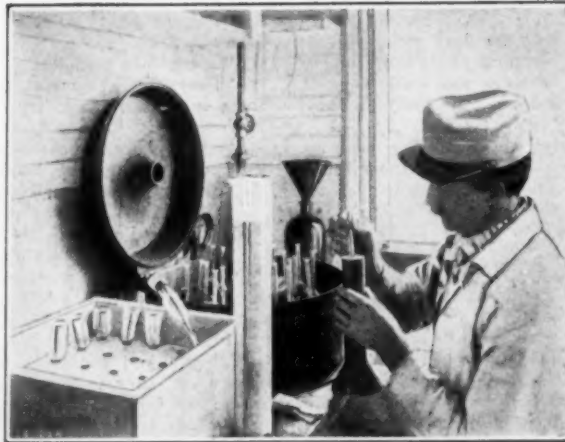
As everyone knows, milk is one of the chief necessities of life, so it naturally follows that the milk business is one of the largest in the land, and an account of the up-to-date methods of handling this product is a striking chapter of the book of modern progress, and would very greatly astonish the farmer of fifty years ago, who never even heard of such a thing as a "germ" and did not know that most diseases come from unclean food. Pure milk forms an ideal nourishment, but milk that is not properly taken care of and is allowed to become contaminated with dirt is one of the most dangerous foods that can be taken into the human stomach.

All over the country the cities are becoming aroused to the dangers of unclean milk and are taking measures, by passing various ordinances, appointing inspectors, etc., to insure the cleanliness and good quality of the supply.

How much milk do you suppose is consumed daily in the United States? Over two billion gallons! The demand is much greater today than it has ever been before. As is only natural, in consideration of its size, New York City uses more milk than any other place in America, and it is served by several enormous milk companies, who get their supplies from "up the State," from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and even as far away as Vermont.

There are about twenty-five of these companies, retail and wholesale, that do business in the city. The largest of them all has seventy receiving stations in the country districts, where it gathers and bottles the milk. The farmers or dairymen who supply these companies work under contract, and this contract provides that the cows shall be kept in clean stables, that the milking shall be done in a cleanly manner, the milk properly cooled, etc.

When the farmer brings the milk to the receiving station of the company that takes the product to the city consumers, he delivers it to the inspectors, who examine it as to its age and also as to cleanliness. They grow, these inspectors, so expert that just a whiff in their nostrils from the interior of the can when the cover is removed tells them the



TESTING THE MILK WITH THE LACTOMETER

## Comes to the City

CLARK

condition of the milk. Then the milk, after it has passed inspection, is placed in big tanks and filters down into other tanks. Between the second and third tanks the milk passes through a rock filtration arrangement that removes all impurities. Then it goes into the big tank shown in the illustration, from which it is piped to the bottles. It is placed in these by means of a series of tubes that fit into each bottle, and twelve dozen at a time receive their contents of milk. The paper cap is then placed on by hand, the tin cap,

if one is used, pulled over, and then the milk bottle is put in a case. When the case is filled, and this is most important, ice is thrown over it and it is either placed on a platform, to await the coming of the milk train, or it is loaded on a truck and taken directly into the car, which stands on a siding.

From here it goes to the city, is delivered to the driver of a big truck from the central station or to one of the central stations, and thence into the hands of the delivery department.

When the empty milk bottles are returned to the driver of the delivery wagon they are shipped back to the country milk station, where they are thoroughly washed and sterilized as far as possible and set aside to be used over again. Millions of bottles are utilized every year. The percentage of breakage is about one-tenth.

At the country receiving stations of all the big milk companies the milk, besides being tested for cleanliness, is also tested to ascertain its richness, or, in technical terms, the percentage of fats that it contains. This is done by the lactometer, a most ingenious and easily manipulated little instrument.

It is possible for the dairyman to adulterate his milk and not destroy the appearance of pure milk; but this is rarely attempted, because the risk of loss of contract is great, and the inspectors are lynx-eyed in such matters.

In fixing and maintaining a temperature standard, the milk companies have practically forced the abandonment of preservatives. At one time the use of borax to prevent milk souring was extensive. Bicarbonate of soda was also used. Today



INSPECTING THE MILK AT THE RECEIVING STATION



the better class of milkmen are the first to denounce an offender in this regard.

When the empty bottles are returned to the milk companies they are, as has been said, thoroughly cleansed. This is done by plunging them into water containing a washing solution that creates no suds. Then the bottle is placed over a brush attached to a wheel. In the course of one revolution of the wheel the inside, exterior and bottom of the bottle are scrubbed by four separate brushes. Running water is used in all cases. From the wheel the bottle goes to its final bath, and thence to a mechanical sterilizer, which gives room to five hundred and sixty

employees of a milk company—then modest in size, but now an industrial giant—were discussing ways of improving the milk service, when one turned to a route man standing near and asked: 'If you had some bottles in which to serve loose milk to customers, do you think your sales would increase?'

"I think they would," was the answer. 'I think the customers would take to the idea.'

"The following day the man was given several dozen quart bottles, in appearance something like the milk bottle of today, and served his customers by dipping the milk from the can into the bottle and leaving the bottle until the day following.

The experiment was an immediate success."

According to the authority just quoted, New York's milk inspection is as thorough as possible when one considers the limited number of inspectors available. Fifteen inspectors are all that are assigned to the city, and the same number to the country districts. They first inspect the milk on its arrival, watch the milk sales on the street and in grocery stores, see that laws requiring the cleansing of cans and bottles are observed, and attend to the prosecution of offenders.

It is the "loose" milk, as the fluid-milk sold in the stores from cans in any desired quantity is called, that is to be feared

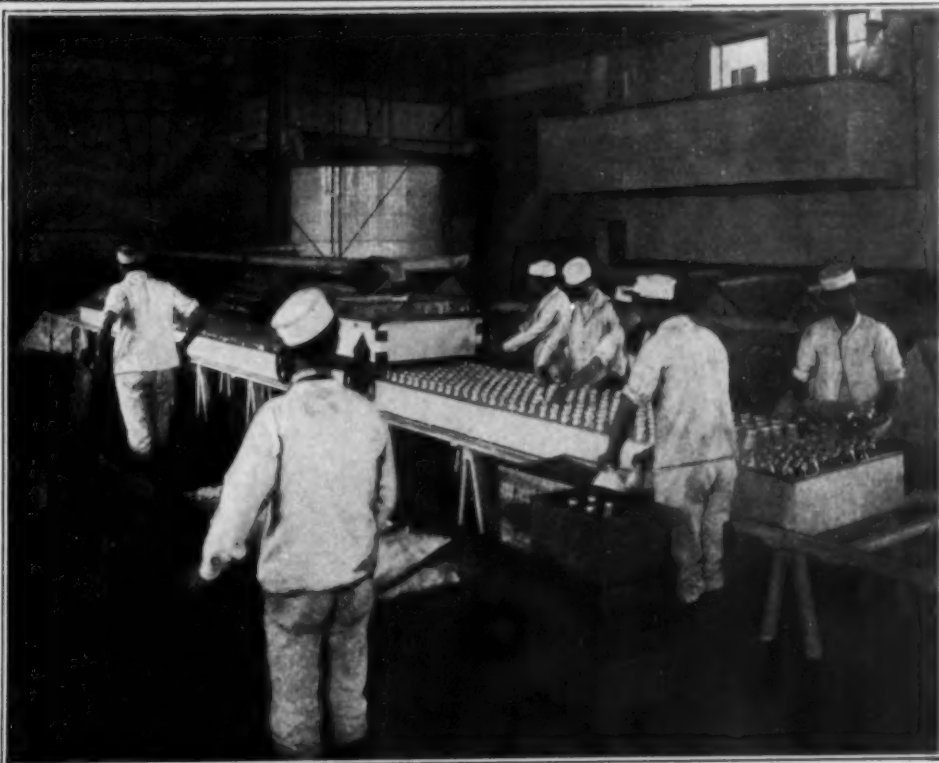


WASHING BOTTLES BY THE WHOLESALE

bottles. Into this a jet of steam is turned. Afterward the sterilizer, mounted on wheels, is rolled aside, remaining undisturbed until the following day, when the bottles are transferred to the filling table as needed, bright and clean. Nor does cleanliness cease here, for the wooden cases are swept by powerful jets of water that drive out everything in the nature of dirt.

Pasteurization technically consists of placing the receptacles containing milk in cold water and bringing that water up to the boiling point. In the case of milk companies, the milk is placed in large tanks and heated to the requisite degree of temperature. Then it passes to another tank, and from that into the bottles. Pasteurizing is supposed to kill all germs harmful to health, but the process under the conditions just named offers such opportunities for absorbing bacteria while in transit from tank to bottle that it can hardly be considered satisfactory.

That the public is beginning to appreciate the fact that added care makes milk more desirable is shown by the wonderful increase in the demand for bottled milk. If the bottled milk sold in the United States every day were distributed per capita to the nation's population, there would be a bottle for each individual. The story of how these bottles first began to be used in the milk business is told in the "Review of Reviews," and is rather interesting. "It happened that in 1886 several



FILLING THE MILK BOTTLES BY MACHINERY

the most. Even where it is handled in sanitary fashion, the constant removal of the cover and the consequent fluctuation of temperature offers ample opportunity for bacteria of all sorts to find lodgment. If the can is clean and the dipper is also sanitary the danger is less, but at best it is a menace.

The milk cans, filled, are often left at the door of the grocery store long before the store is opened, and, standing thus, the milk's temperature speedily becomes far too high. When the groceryman comes he may place the can on ice, or he may not.

## A Stylish Silk Suit and a Handsome Visiting Gown

(See Colored Plate)



No. 2229—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

thirty-six inches wide, one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2232) is in the straight box-pleated style with the pleats stitched down to deep yoke depth. The width around the bottom is four and three-quarter yards. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, nine yards of material twenty-four inches wide, six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five and one-eighth yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide.

Nos. 2224-2203 (15 cents each).—A very pretty visiting, afternoon reception or gown for ordinary dressy wear throughout the summer is here shown. Figured silk in the new shades of pink is the material illustrated, but the design will make up just as prettily in organdie, embroidered swiss, marquisette, foulard, pongee, voile, etc. The blouse waist closes in the center-back, where it is tucked on each

Nos. 2229-2232 (15 cents each).—A very dainty and pretty walking suit, suitable for summer or early fall wear, is shown in the colored plate on the opposite page. It is made with one of the new Eton jackets with vest effects, that lends itself so stylishly to combinations of material and gives such a shapely appearance to the figure. Tussah silk in a fashionable shade of dark gray is the material illustrated, but the design is just as well suited to linen, taffeta, serge, Panama, mohair, cheviot, broadcloth, etc. The jacket is cut with a fitted back and a pointed front that turns back in rever effect over a fancy vest of cretonne, or it can be buttoned across the chest, as shown in the small illustration on this page. The sleeves are in three-quarter length, finished by turn-back cuffs handsomely braided, as is also the front of the jacket. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards



No. 2224—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

side from the shoulder seam to the waistline. The front is given fullness by two tucks just in front of the wide Japanese sleeve-caps, and has a long vest effect of allover lace and is trimmed with bands of pink satin piped with black. The sleeves are also of the allover lace, but sleeves of the material can be used instead if one prefers. The pattern of this handsome waist is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2203) is an eleven-gored style. It has an inverted pleat at the front and back, and the seams are lapped in the most approved fashion. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and seven-eighths yards around the bottom.

This time of year dress-makers are busy on tailor suits of summer serge—a coarse twill, though almost transparent fabric—in quite dark



No. 2232—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

shades of blue, plum or brown. There is a simple pleated skirt, but of novel cut, reaching about three inches above the waistline. Besides this there is a short jacket, loose or semi-fitting, of the same material, merely trimmed with self-straps and small flat buttons. With these will be worn waists of shirt type, composed of plain surah or fancy foulard, checks, stripes or dots, recalling the color of the skirt, but generally with a mingling of white, or fancy lingerie waists.

As was the case in the spring, very beautiful trimmings are carried out in cretonne and silk of a fancy, decorative order, accurately imitating the designs of ancient tapestry. They serve, in the form of detached motifs, for incrustations on net, gauze and other similar sheer fabrics; also for the construction of waistcoats—that so fashionable detail of modern toilettes. Altogether, the fashions for the present season are extremely pretty.



No. 2203—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



2229, LADIES' ETON JACKET. PRICE, 15 CENTS  
2232, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

2224, LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST. PRICE, 15 CENTS  
2203, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

A STYLISH SILK SUIT AND A HANDSOME VISITING GOWN  
FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

ISSUED ONLY BY

NEW YORK

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SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO





2250, LADIES' OVER-BLOUSE. PRICE, 10C  
 2071, LADIES' SLIP. PRICE, 15C  
 2193, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15C

McCALL PATTERNS  
 (All Seams Allowed)

2251, LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST. PRICE, 15C  
 2222, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15C

NOVEL AND PRETTY STYLES FOR AUGUST

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

## Novel and Pretty Styles for August

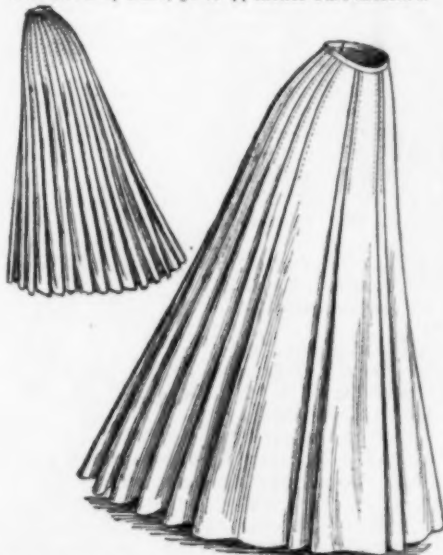
(See Illustration on Opposite Page)



No. 2250—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2271—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 2222—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Nos. 2250 (10 cts.) 2071-2193 (15 cts. each).—This stylish costume consists of a very handsome over-blouse, cut in a most graceful fashion, and a skirt of Copenhagen blue linen trimmed with touches of white braid. The guimpe or plain shirt waist is of allover embroidery. The over-blouse (No. 2250) can be very easily and quickly made, and presents no trouble at all in the fitting and adjusting. It is a most useful garment to wear over a guimpe, or will give a new lease of life to a half-worn lingerie waist. It need not of necessity be made of the same material as the skirt, as very pretty fancy over-blouses of this sort are seen in satin, taf-feta silk, allover embroidery, lace or even cretonne. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches-bust measure, and requires for any size, two yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches in width or one and one-quarter yards either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide.

This pretty waist or guimpe (No. 2071) can be made with either puffed or leg-o'-mutton sleeves, as preferred, as both are included in the pattern. The neck can be finished in open style or completed with one of the new stock collars, as shown in the illustration. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. For size thirty-six it will require three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2193) is cut with nine gores and has its seams stylishly lapped and pleated below the extensions. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, nine and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four yards around the bottom.

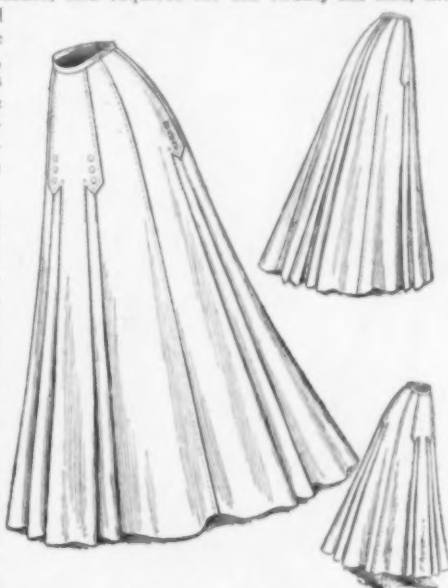
Nos. 2251-2222 (15 cents each).—Fancy polka-dotted satin foulard in two stylish shades of brown made this attractive dress. The waist is tucked on each side of the front and trimmed with a band of silk that outlines the lace yoke and continues down the center-front to the waist-line. This band is decorated with brown silk soutache. The puffed sleeves are trimmed at the tops with tucked silk caps of the material. The waist closes in the center-back, which has two tucks on each side stitched down from the shoulder seams to the waist-line to correspond with the front. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2222) is one of the graceful pleated styles that are always so pretty and serviceable. Our model is cut with eleven gores. The front is laid in a double box-pleat and stitched in tuck effect to yoke depth, while the sides

(Continued on page 947)



No. 2251—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2193—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## Stylish Tucked Shirt Waists



No. 2264—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2264 (15 cents).—This simple yet extremely stylish shirt waist fastens in the back. The front has two deep tucks on the shoulder on each side and its fulness gathered into the waistline. In our model the front is left plain, but if preferred it can be elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, medallions or hand embroidery. The back is made with a box-pleat covering the center closing and two deep tucks on each side stitched down from shoulder seam to waistline. The sleeves can be either long, in the regulation shirt-waist style, or short, as shown in the back view of the garment. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2225 (15 cents).—A tailored shirt waist of cadet-blue chambray with a very smartly tucked front is here shown. The closing is in the center, and on each side of this are clusters of tucks stitched down for their whole length, and there are also three tucks on each side near the sleeves, stitched down from the shoulder seam to yoke depth. The back is plain with a shaped yoke facing at the top, but this can be omitted if preferred. The sleeves are in the usual shirt-waist style, with straight cuffs. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and five eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.



2185



No. 2225—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



THE most fashionable dancing shoe of the season is the gilt slipper, but the expense of these prevents their general use. A compromise is the black patent slipper with gold heel and a narrow strip of gilt trimming at the top. Bronze slippers and bronze-brown silk stockings are worn with dresses of all colors.

Another pretty and economical fashion in evening footwear is the black kid tie, with ribbon lacings in color matching the hosiery and the gown. Thus a young woman wearing a pink gown will wear pink silk stockings and lace her black ties with pink ribbons. Blue, yellow and lavender are used in the same way, though the last mentioned color is seen in a very limited number of dresses.

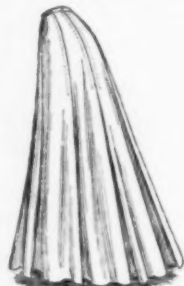
Cape styles are immensely popular in evening wraps for young women. In fact, little else is being used in the strictly evening wrap.

Sashes are worn with evening gowns. They are a marked feature on dancing dresses for young women, and are made of a material to match the dress, or of ribbon matching color, or fancy chiné-printed designs.

For dressy summer wear there are loose jackets entirely of guipure, trimmed with soutache-galloon. This surrounds the hem of the garment and the epaulette which replaces the sleeve. Others, still more elegant and of the same type, but somewhat more Japanese in appearance, are composed of all-over black Chantilly on a foundation of white or colored mousseline. The adornment of these consists of ruches of black gauze, applications of velvet and pendant jet motifs.

Very handsome are some of the Shantung garments of Directoire type. These are loose in front, but have the high waistline in the back, indicated by a self-colored galloon, which is carried up the sides over the shoulders. The very original half-long sleeves, which open in front, quite up to the shoulder, are likewise trimmed with galloon and lace. These are long wraps, reaching almost to the foot of the skirt, and are, of course, colored. There are also very many semi-fitting garments of colored cloth, having shaped folds covering the top of the arm, and completed by long guipure sleeves, self-colored or black. This is quite a novel idea. Others, likewise of colored cloth and more of mantle form, have a broad band of guipure descending the entire length of the front, the entire garment being edged with a band of self-colored satin one inch broad.

Cape-shaped sleeves of guipure and cloth fall over the top of the arm. They terminate half way down the wrap in tasseled points. Other tassels are on the bosom.



2022

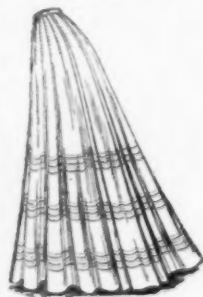


2179



No. 2244—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 2244 (15 cents).—This stylish nine-gored skirt has shaped pieces of the material inserted at flounce depth to give it the flaring effect around the bottom that is now considered the very latest thing. Our model is prettily trimmed with strappings of the material and buttons, but it can be made up perfectly plain if preferred. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and seven-eighths yards around the bottom.



2204



## Stylish and Serviceable Summer Gowns



2185, Ladies' Shirt Waist

2022, Ladies' Skirt

2179, Ladies' Blouse Waist

2204, Ladies' Skirt

Nos. 2185-2022 (15 cents each).—Navy-blue and white cotton foulard made this pretty frock. The waist is simple, yet very smart. It has three narrow tucks extending the entire length of front and back that lend the figure a long-waisted, slim look that is very desirable. A fetching little pointed yoke of allover lace is cool and airy, and very easy to make and adjust. The puff sleeves are made elbow length by the use of a narrow band, or they are brought to the wrist by the use of a long fitted cuff, which may be trimmed with insertion to match the yoke.

The pattern may be ordered in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. It will require three and five-eighths yards of twenty-four inch material or two yards forty-four inches wide for an average figure.

The skirt (No. 2022) is cut with seven gores and has a pleat at each seam. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. For the twenty-six inch size, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches

(Continued on page 948)

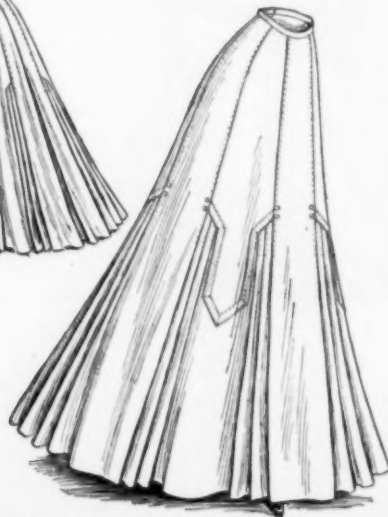
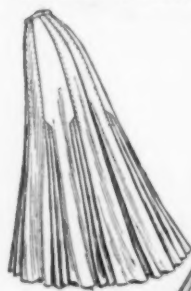
## Tailored Shirt Waists



No. 2226—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 2241—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2247—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 2226 (15 cents).—This smart tailored waist is of white linen, but madras, lawn, flannel, pongee, etc., can be substituted for its development if desired. The front is trimmed with wide tucks, two on each side stitched down to yoke depth, and one running down each side of the center, forming a box-pleat effect. The neck is finished with a stiff linen collar, but a fancy stock can be worn if preferred. The closing is formed at the left side of the front. The back is plain, with the exception of two deep Gibson tucks on each side. The sleeves in our model are in regulation shirt-waist style, with stiffly starched cuffs, but puffed sleeves can be substituted if desired. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2241 (15 cents).—A jaunty box-pleated waist made up without a lining is here illustrated. Madras was the material chosen for our model, but linen, piqué, pongee, flannel, etc., can be also successfully used. The waist buttons down the center-front and has a box-pleat on each side of the closing. The sleeves can be either long or short, as shown in the two views of the illustration. The back is rather plain, with a box-pleat running down the center. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

THE dog-collar types of neckwear are proving very successful. They are seen in undulating ruches of tulle or mousseline, with a large bow of broad ribbon at the back. This ribbon may or may not have ends, though their addition is a decided improvement.

Still newer is the "Henri IV" collar. This has a double ruche, the lower one very full and resting flat on the dress, while a rather broader one, very finely pleated, stands upright around the throat, similar to the "Frises" which in costumes of that period surrounded the throat. This likewise closes at the back with a *chou* and drooping loops and ends of ribbon.

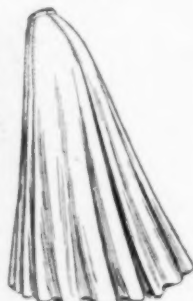
Some of these collars are supplemented by a frilling of white Valenciennes, falling below the ruches. This is a mistake, being neither in keeping with the type of neckwear nor is it an improvement. There are others which close in front with a bow and ends of ribbon on one side and a flower on the other. Those fastening in the back, however, are the most fashionable.

Another feature of the classic period which is showing itself in a marked way on the modern dress is the use of the sash. This is creeping in strongly into all effects, both dressy and simple costumes showing sash draperies. The shops are exhibiting these sashes, usually of satin with deep, heavy fringes in self-tone, to be worn with dresses of all kinds. In fact, the sash is worn even with the suit coat, wrapped about the figure outside of the jacket. This is a mode which Paris is favoring strongly. As yet, only the first effect is felt in New York. The sash with the costume is an accepted fact. It has also appeared with the lingerie costume and lace coat, worn outside of the coat. Evening dresses also use them.

No. 2247 (15 cents).—This pleated skirt is a very stylish model for summer or early fall. It is a style that does not go out of fashion, and can be adapted to a wide variety of materials, from linens to silks or woollens. The pattern is cut with nine gores and has inserted pleated portions at deep flounce depth. There are seven sizes in the pattern, which is cut from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is five and three-eighths yards around the bottom.



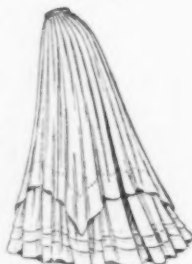
2243



2212



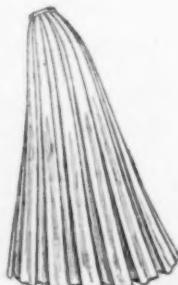
2235



1838



2151



2232

## Seasonable Styles for Summer Resorts



2243, Ladies' Over-Blouse with Guimpe  
2212, Ladies' Skirt

2235, Ladies' Jacket  
1838, Ladies' Skirt

2151, Ladies' Short Box Coat  
2232, Ladies' Skirt

Nos. 2243-2212 (15 cents each).—A charming summer dress of white linen is here illustrated. The waist portion consists of an over-blouse of the material, made with wide armholes in the Japanese style. This opens in the front and is trimmed with embroidery insertion. The front is given fullness by three tucks on each shoulder, stitched down to yoke depth. The back is also tucked. This over-blouse is worn over a guimpe of Persian lawn, with a yoke and cuffs of allover embroidery. The pattern of the over-blouse and guimpe is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, for the over-blouse, two and one-eighth yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. The guimpe requires three and one-quarter yards twenty-two inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches. The skirt (No. 2212) has six gores and closes in the center-

back. The sides are pleated and stitched in tuck effect, and down the center runs a deep tuck, trimmed at the top with buttons to simulate a closing in the new style. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, seven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2235-1838 (15 cents each).—Copenhagen-blue Panama was chosen for this stylish walking suit, but the design is suited to serge, cheviot, linen, tussah silk, etc. The coat is in one of the new cutaway models, with the back cut shorter than the sides. Another view of this coat, showing the details of the front, is illustrated on the figure on page 920. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and  
(Continued on page 948)



## Charming Summer Toilette in Tan Pongee

Nos. 2242-2223 (15 cents each).—Most necessary is a smart frock that can be worn on a variety of occasions, and a woman who is planning the addition of such a gown to her wardrobe can select the pattern illustrated here for it with the perfect certainty that the result will charm her. In the first place, this frock has a *chic* French expression and accords with the latest fashion ideas in every particular. A well-fitting yoke, slightly lower in front than in back, gives opportunity for the introduction of a light lacy material near the face, and this improves the tone of the complexion wonderfully. The material is tucked where it joins the yoke, and the point of meeting is concealed by a trimming band of velvet. The sleeves are less full than they have been for several seasons, and the skirt sheathes the hips in flat pleats, which are stitched down for a short distance and then pressed to the lower edge. Tucks down the front of the waist and the skirt are so arranged that the effect of an unbroken panel is given, and these long straight lines lend the figure an appearance of height and grace which can be obtained by no other method of dressing. Pongee in the natural shade is recommended for this design, as it is light in weight and cool, and gives splendid service in spite of its dressy appearance. The cost of this excellent fabric is not high, and a very good quality can be purchased for seventy-five cents a yard. Ecu batiste embroidered in open design is a smarter selection than allover lace for the yoke. Trimmings of golden-brown ribbon velvet give tone to the whole costume, and the note of darker color is repeated in the soft crush belt.

With this costume was worn a large tan hat wreathed about the crown with delicate pink roses and surmounted by a waving mass of dark-brown coque feathers.

The waist (No. 2242) is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and will require three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide or two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six inch width for the thirty-six inch size.

The skirt (No. 2223) is also cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. For the twenty-six inch size you will need nine and a half yards twenty-four inches wide or six and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches in width.

LACE coats are very fashionable at the present time. They are designed to be worn with both lingerie and linen dresses, thus making a three-piece costume. Most of the models are of the sleeveless type and very dressy in appearance. They are half and three-quarters long, and usually semi-fitting. Some are of the blouse type.

They are all very elaborate and are trimmed with embroidery and with wash braid, both tulle and soutache being used in conjunction with lace. They are practically all novelties and of the seamless or one-piece cut, and are simply designed to be a dressy accessory with any summer toilette.

One of the most beautiful trimmings for high-class wraps, as well as dinner and ball dresses, has for foundation very coarse gold filet net, in the form of an insertion, from twelve to twenty inches wide. On this are worked up designs in the little shaded rococo ribbon so fashionable a season or two ago.

It is not the little appliquéd floral motifs that are now referred to. The design forms, so to say, part of the lace, the ribbon being threaded through the holes and remaining perfectly flat. Sometimes a single color of ribbon is employed; at others several are required to carry out the design. The best effects are produced, however, in tints of old red, old green, blue, etc.

The ribbon in all cases is shaded, the shades being very soft. It is artistic in the extreme. A few gold spangles placed here and there on the net, but not forming part of the ribbon device, are a great improvement.

A novelty in trimmings is the decoration of white toilettes with colored lace, generally of the filet order. Not only is the lace itself colored (the tints being mostly in the soft pastel range), but designs are embroidered on it in a multitude of



2242, Ladies' Shirt Waist 2223, Ladies' Skirt

contrasting shades. The same description of garniture is employed on black dresses, with the difference that the lace itself is more frequently of a metallic description, the device alone being colored.

A much-admired toilette is of black Chantilly net, the all-over design being simply very large dots. This has side trimmings of silver filet lace, on which are carried out a massive design in gold flitter and spangles. Mingled in the device are large chenille cabochons in various colors.

## A Smart Linen Suit

Nos. 1852-2257 (15 cents each).—Tan linen was used to make this smart summer suit. There is nothing quite so smart and becoming to a woman of good figure as a tight-fitting long coat of linen. The garment shown in the illustration strikes the very highest note of fashion. The front is fitted without darts with a curved seam running from the shoulder to the bottom of the garment. It fastens toward the left side in double-breasted effect with cord loops over buttons. The back fits the figure

inches in width. The skirt (No. 2257) is one of the new models that flare so stylishly around the bottom. It is cut with twenty-three gores, and is trimmed to match the coat. The pattern is in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is five and three-eighths yards.

THE washing materials are wonderfully pretty. Linens have never been more varied, more beautifully colored. Some are so fine and supple that they are as drapable as soft silk or woolen materials. Such linens, of course, smock and tuck beautifully. It is just in these very light-weight linens that such lovely colors are to be had. Then there are the striped linens, which make up so effectively in the styles launched by our best tailors for striped fabrics, in which the sole trimming consists in a clever management of the stripes.

THEN there are the exquisite printed lawns and organdies, muslins and cotton voiles, which, in coloring and beauty of design, run expensive silks hard. There is a vast quantity of chiné floral designs to be seen. Some of the prettiest are of plain color with printed chiné borders.

An exquisite cotton voile is in a delicate blue shade, the border (running up one selvage) being white printed with two narrow borders or rows of chiné pink flowers. Such bordered fabrics are generally built to shape, the border being stripped off and stitched on the shaped edges as required. In such a fabric as just quoted, if a great deal of bordering is required, the border can be halved, leaving an even space of the plain white outside each row of printed flowers. The border, of course, is used to strap the waist as well as the skirt.

THE coats are very smart this year and are in such variety that they must please everybody. Some of the prettiest coat-and-skirt costumes are of aluminum-gray mohair—that pale silvery tint which is so very smart. The skirt is generally gored. The coat is strapped with gray silk braid. The braid is mounted in a very smart manner. It is tacked in place and is then folded over, its edges meeting, the said edges being then hidden in the lap of the seam, which is stitched down with gray silk. This decorated lapped seam runs over the shoulder and shapes the figure smartly, front and back. There is a shoulder seam, the braid, however, being all in the piece, mounted in place after the coat is fitted. The open fronts are faced with white mohair, braided with a piece of gray silk braid along the outer edge. The waistcoat fronts are also of the braided white moire, and they hook edge to edge. Such a coat looks equally well open or closed.

THE satin waistcoat is extremely fashionable with dresses of a semi-tailor order. This opens on the bosom either in heart or broader form. It has or has not revers, and the portion which closes above the waistline—generally to the height of eight inches—crosses over onto the left side, where it is fixed by three or four large metal buttons of a fancy order.

Then there is the waistcoat of brocade-silk. This, naturally, is dressy and completes toilettes of the most elegant order, or equally high-class wraps, for, as already noted, its use now extends to garments. Some of these are of extreme length, while others terminate slightly below the waistline in a pointed manner. As to the construction of these, no exact rule can be given.



1852, Ladies' Coat

2257, Ladies' Skirt

perfectly, and is cut with the usual seams. The bottom of the garment can be finished in either straight or fancy outline, as preferred. The sleeves can be either pleated or gathered at the top, as desired. The trimming is a fancy cotton braid with pale-blue figures on a light tan ground. The pattern of this coat is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, seven yards twenty-seven inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four

## Novel and Pretty Styles

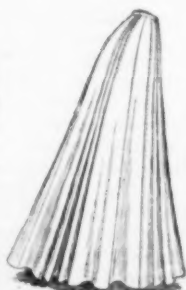


2236, Ladies' Shirt Waist  
2248, Ladies' Skirt

2255, Ladies' Blouse Waist  
2266, Ladies' Skirt



2236



2248



2255



2266

Nos. 2236-2248 (15 cents each).—Tussah silk in a very lovely shade of pale green was used to make this handsome summer frock. The waist displays the very latest invention of fashion, and buttons up the sleeve and shoulder, as plainly shown in the small diagram at the foot of the page. The front and back of the waist are very prettily tucked. At the neck is a round yoke and high stock collar of allover lace in a deep écu shade. If preferred, the real closing of this waist can be at the left side of the front, and the sleeves can be trimmed with buttons or adorned in any way desired. The pattern of this novel shirt waist is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2248) is made with eleven gores and has its fulness laid in pleats. It is trimmed with buttons to match the waist. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2255-2266 (15 cents each).—This design is very smart and pretty indeed for combinations of material, and it also looks very handsome made entirely of the same fabric. Our model is of fancy blue and white cotton voile, made with a tucked vest effect, and sleeves of pale-blue China silk. The fronts, of the voile, are cut in one with the wide Japanese sleeve-caps, and seamed to the back at the shoulders and under-arms. The waist closes in the front at the vest effect. The stock collar is of cream-colored allover lace, and so are the cuffs that finish the short sleeves, but these sleeves can be made long if preferred, as shown in the back view of the waist illustrated at the foot of the page. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2266) is a very easy style to make, as it is cut with but four gores and can be closed in either the back or front, as one prefers. It is trimmed to correspond with the waist. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

A FEATURE noted in evening dress this summer is that the all-black décolleté evening gown is greatly favored. It seems almost as if every fashionable woman had one in her wardrobe. They are very simply made, usually of satin, the skirt falling in long, graceful, clinging lines, and the bodice an arrangement of simple drapery with almost no sleeves and low in the neck. These dresses are solid black, but are enlivened by rich jewels, more perhaps being worn at one time with black dresses than any other, as black forms a very effective background for jewels.



## The New Tucked Waist

No. 2253 (15 cents).—Some of the very prettiest and the most dressy of the summer shirt waists have no trimming but tucks. The smart waist shown in our illustration is of white China silk, solidly tucked back and front, while the closing in the center-front is decorated with a frill of the material. It is also extremely fashionable—in fact, one of the very newest ideas in summer waists—to make up this design in washable maline. The novel feature is that a lace waist made by this pattern is perfectly simple, being in what is known as the tailored effect. The net is solidly tucked in both the body and the sleeves. The present fancy is for tucks about half an inch wide, with a quarter of an inch of space between.

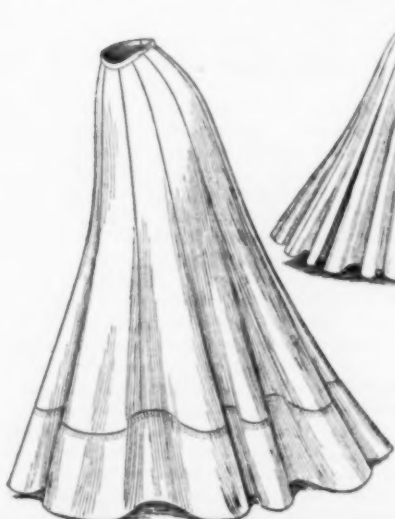
The net thus prepared is made into a perfectly simple shirt waist with long tight-fitting sleeves, which form a point over the hand. In the body these tucks run up and down, and in the sleeve around the arm. The front can be finished with a frill or a jabot, as desired. These waists are lined with a washable chiffon. They are finished at the neck with the high-boned transparent collar. They present an entirely new feature in net, and afford a marked contrast to the very elaborate lace-trimmed net models which have been so popular for the last two years.

These waists are but another indication of the marked favor shown for simple effects in dress. There is not a particle of lace used in their construction. Even the edges of the frills are finished with straight hem.

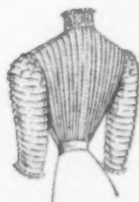
The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2256 (15 cents).—Skirts with many gores are decidedly fashionable this season, and this model is particularly pretty, as it has such an attractive flare around the bottom. The design

is cut with eleven gores, and can be made up with or without the trimming band around the lower edge, as one desires. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches



No. 2256—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.



2253



2253, Ladies' Shirt Waist

waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, nine yards of material twenty-two inches wide, five and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

No. 2262 (15 cents).—This skirt is a very pretty style for linen, Panama, tussah silk, serge, mohair, etc. It is cut with thirteen gores and box-pleated, with the pleats stitched down for about a third of the way. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size seven and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

A GREAT amount of the crochet insertion without other design than the simple crochet stitch is used in all widths for lingerie dresses and waists. It runs from mere veining to an inch and a half, and is, of course, combined with lace of more definite pattern. The narrow Irish beading is, like the crochet, liked for the setting together of seams or other trimmings, and this

heavy beading gives excellent effects even on the sheerest of lingerie stuffs, with Valenciennes to soften the harshness.

More appliqué than usual is to be seen—another result, doubtless, of the difficulty in obtaining handwork—and so exquisitely is this work done that in many cases only the closest scrutiny can disclose the fact that the work is not done directly upon the material. For such appliqué purposes the embroidery band trimmings, motifs, etc., are especially adaptable, often being designed with this very end in view.

Piqué is popular again and musses less easily than linen, but colorings are not so fine.



No. 2262—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## Modish Tailor Suits for Summer

No. 2267 (15 cents).—This stylish jacket costume is made of white serge, but linen, piqué, mohair, Panama or any seasonable material can be substituted for its development if desired. The jacket fits the figure perfectly, and the front can be made in either of two outlines—the straight or the cutaway outline. Our model is edged with heavy white silk braid, and given an exceedingly smart touch by a narrow black silk braid that outlines the inner edge of the white braid. Pearl buttons are used to fasten the coat, but, if one prefers, it can be buttoned under a fly.

The skirt has nine gores and flares very modishly around the bottom. It is trimmed with braid to correspond with the jacket. This costume would also be very smart indeed if made of pale-blue or pink linen and trimmed with fancy cotton braid, or it could be of white linen with the jacket made up plain and insertion used to trim the skirt. The pattern of this stylish costume is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, eleven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, six and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or five and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches in width. The skirt measures five yards around the bottom.



2267, Ladies' Jacket Costume



2235, Ladies' Jacket  
1549, Ladies' Skirt

Nos. 2235-1549 (15 cents each).—Pale-blue linen was used for this handsome suit, which is made with one of the jackets with the new cut around the bottom. Our model fits the figure perfectly. It buttons down the center-front with a row of white pearl buttons, and is trimmed with these buttons on the sides of the jacket, where it is slashed to give it a pretty flare. The sleeves can be either short or long, as desired, but our model is made with short sleeves with stylish turn-back cuffs of the material. This design is suited to linen, tussah silk, taffeta, serge, Panama, etc. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size, four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1549) is a nine-gored style with a very fashionable flare around the bottom.

(Continued on page 939)

## Pretty Shirt Waists for Hot Weather

No. 2045 (15 cents).—This pretty butterfly waist is, on account of its easy fit, one of the very coolest and most comfortable styles for hot weather. It is made up without a lining. The sleeves are an absolutely new idea, and are formed of an extension of the side portions of the waist. Our model is tucked in the front beneath a square yoke of allover embroidery edged with a row of insertion, while the same insertion outlines and trims the sleeve portions. The back is tucked on each side of the center closing, which is formed under the usual stitched box-pleat. The neck can either be completed by one of the new collars cut very high on the sides or finished in round Dutch style. This design is suited to all lingerie materials, silks and fine woollens. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. In the thirty-six inch size it can be made up of three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2025 (15 cents).—A very attractive lingerie shirt waist of white Persian lawn is shown in this illustration. The front is given fullness by clusters of tucks from the neck and shoulder seams to yoke depth. Our model is trimmed most artistically with lace insertion, but a plainer garniture can be employed if desired, many waists of this style being simply feather-stitched between the clusters of tucks. The closing is formed in the center-back, which is tucked on each side to yoke depth to correspond with the front. It can be made with either long or short sleeves, as preferred. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.



2045, Ladies' Butterfly Shirt Waist

2025, Ladies' Shirt Waist

No. 2071 (15 cents).—This pretty shirt waist is made of pale-blue and white cotton voile and trimmed with fancy cotton braid. The neck can be finished in open style or completed with one of the new stock collars, as preferred. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. For size thirty-six it will require three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1963 (15 cents).—This pretty blouse waist is a very dressy style and shows what can be done with tucks used as a trimming. It closes in the center-back. The front is tucked across solidly to rather deep pointed yoke depth, and the back is completed in the same manner. The tucked sleeve-caps are a very stylish feature, but they can be omitted if a simpler waist is desired. To make the medium size three and three-quarter yards of twenty-four inch or two and a half yards of thirty-six inch material will be required. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure.

THE materials used for evening dresses this summer are almost without exception of the sheer variety, chiffons, plain and printed, marquisettes, messalines, embroidered nets and plain nets being almost equally favored.

A few seasons ago the lingerie effects were very much favored for evening dresses, but now these have largely been replaced by the use of materials more strictly designed for evening wear.



2071, Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip

1963, Ladies' Blouse Waist



## A Handsome Jumper Dress and a Pretty Wrapper



2258, Ladies' Jumper Dress

No. 2258 (15 cents).—Jumper dresses are quite as fashionable as they ever were, and this pretty model is exceedingly graceful and attractive, as it has the front arranged to give the long lines to the figure that are so extremely becoming to the majority of women. The dress illustrated is of white mohair, handsomely braided in white soutache and trimmed with buttons covered with the material. The jumper portion closes in the back and has a round neck. Its fulness is arranged in two deep tucks on each side, and is also laid in fine tucks just above the belt to give the figure a trim and slender appearance. The Japanese sleeve-caps are very ornamental, being very elaborately braided with soutache. The skirt is made with seven gores and is tucked in the front to correspond with the waist. Taffeta silk in shades of Copenhagen, navy blue, pink, cerise, brown or gray would make up very stylishly by this design. A silk jumper dress of this sort, if worn over an elaborate guimpe of allover or pretty allover embroidery, is extremely handsome, and is elaborate enough for all festivities of the summer where an evening dress is not considered absolutely indispensable. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size, ten and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, five and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2263 (15 cents).—In hot weather there is no other costume quite so useful as a comfortable house dress or wrapper. To be really serviceable, this must be pretty enough to wear to see an occasional informal caller and yet loose enough to be cool and so simple that it can be easily laundered. This design amply fulfils all these requisites, and it can be made with either high or square neck, as preferred, and full-length or shorter sleeves. The skirt portion is lengthened by a full gathered flounce, and at the waist is a neat belt of the material, of ribbon or, as in our illustration, of ribbon run through embroidered beading. Pink and white lawn, simply but most effectively trimmed with embroidery beading, through which pink ribbons are run, is the material shown in our illustration, but dimity, percale, sateen, gingham, chambray, flannel, challie, etc., can be substituted for its development if preferred. This wrapper would be very serviceable for morning wear if made of blue and white percale and simply trimmed with white cotton braid. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, eleven and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.



2263, Ladies' House Dress or Wrapper

## Charming House Gowns

No. 1948  
(15 cents).—

Empire gowns are very fashionable this season, and this style is especially adapted to summer materials. The model illustrated is of pale-blue silk mull with a round yoke and deep cuffs of allover lace. It has the front fulness gathered below this yoke and again at the high waistline. The sleeves have short puffs of the material met by finished cuffs of lace. Over this waist can be worn, if desired, an artistic overblouse with long shoulder seam and deep armhole effect. This crosses in the front and back in surplice fashion, but in the model pictured this overblouse is omitted. The skirt is cut with seven gores and has its fulness pleated at the waist, though it can be gathered if preferred. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. To make this handsome gown, including the overblouse, for any size, you will require thirteen and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine and one-quarter yards if you employ the thirty-six inch goods.

No. 1606 (15 cents).—White lawn patterned with pale-pink roses was used for this lovely house dress, but dimity, percale, gingham, outing flannel, wash silk, taffeta, challie, etc., can be suitably employed if desired. The waist is cut in one with the skirt, and the fulness is held in to the figure at the waist by rows of shirring. The front closing is trimmed from neck to feet by bands of lace insertion. In our model the shoulders are shirred to yoke depth back and front and the Mikado sleeve-caps are finished in the same manner, but if preferred they can be tucked. If a rather simpler dress is desired, this pattern can be made up without the sleeve-caps and completed by a stylishly shaped collar. This is an extremely comfortable as well as trim and stylish dress for summer. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for any size, thirteen and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight yards thirty-six inches wide or seven and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The gowns that young women are wearing are markedly in the Empire effect, but are by no means the extreme expression of Empire, but rather the modern adaptation, which shows the one-piece dress with waistline at the back shortened in pointed outline. At least three-quarters of the dancing frocks now being made by fashionable dressmakers have this Empire waist-



1948



1606



1948, Ladies' Empire Dress

1606, Ladies' House Dress

line. It has proven an extremely becoming mode for slender and youthful figures. Hence its general acceptance for a young woman's evening dress.

All of the dancing frocks are made with short-round skirts, even those on fully grown girls or young women clearing the floor several inches. The debutante, at her introduction to society, wears a short skirt this season in preference to the more dignified trained skirt, which has heretofore been considered the proper fashion for the young woman's first formal appearance in society.

The sleeves in the new evening and dancing frocks are extremely short. The vogue of the bare arm, or the very short sleeve which shows nearly all of the arm, is becoming very pronounced. Many of the dresses are in guimpe style, with the suggestion of Japanese or kimono sleeve falling over an almost fitting undersleeve of net or lace.

The evening gown for the young woman is made only with a slight decolage. In fact, the small opening in the neck of the bodice is more fashionable this season than the very low-cut gowns. This accords more with the guimpe or double bodice effect which is so fashionable this season. Almost without exception, in gowns of color there is some white finishing the neck of the bodice and the sleeves.

Pale shades of pink and yellow lead in point of popularity, though white is still a great favorite and a good deal of use is being made of the floral printed chiffons.

## New Designs in Underwear and Other Useful Novelties

No. 2245 (15 cents).—A very pretty and comfortable dressing sacque for hot weather is here shown. Pale-pink lawn trimmed with pink and white striped lawn was used for our model, but dimity, cross-barred muslin, challie, flannel, wash silk, etc., can be used instead if preferred. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.



No. 2245—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

combinations in underwear, and consists of three pieces—corset cover, drawers and petticoat. The manner of adjusting the garment can be seen in the small view at the lower left-hand corner of the illustration. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, four and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches. The ruffle will require one and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or one yard thirty-six inches.



No. 2259 (15 cents).—Combinations are the very latest fashions in underwear, and are worn by nearly all well-dressed women, as they fit so snugly at the waistline and are so easily adjusted. This combination corset cover and drawers is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide; or four and three-quarter yards of embroidery flouncing and half a yard of material for yoke.

No. 2230 (10 cents).—Leggings and over-gaiters for ladies, misses and children are shown in this illustration. The pattern is cut in six sizes, nine and a half, ten and three-quarters, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen inches calf measure. The twelve-inch size requires three-quarters of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide for the leggings and three-eighths of the same width material for the over-gaiters.

No. 2252 (15 cents).—This is the very newest of all the



2043



2029



2099



2112

No. 2252 (15 cents).—This is the very newest of all the



No. 2259—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Opposite this is another in bright-red silk, trimmed with a smart bow of the material stitched with white. The shoes shown at the lower right-hand corner of the illustration are of black canvas, while those worn by the bather are white with high strappings. The bag is of plaid rubberized silk. The bathing suit, shown on the figure in the center of

the illustration, is made from McCall Pattern No. 9058. This is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and can be made with either round or square neck, as desired. It has a seven-gored tucked skirt with an inverted pleat at the back, and will require for the medium size nine and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. It costs fifteen cents.

This bathing suit is very smart and pretty indeed if it is made of navy-blue or black taffeta silk and trimmed with stitched bands of bright-red silk. In this case a red silk cap should be worn, but the stockings should match the color of the suit.

All the fashionable bathing suits are either of mohair or taffeta. Besides the style illustrated, many suits are in Princess form, high in the neck, but with short more frequently than long sleeves. There is a sprinkling of color seen, but a limited number of red, brown, gray and violet. The black and navy-blue suits are much smarter looking. Very handsome ones are trimmed with bands of white Irish crochet, stitched flat to the neck and sleeve-bands. For the bathing suit and accessories on the title page, we are indebted to the courtesy of John Wanamaker.



No. 2252—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

## Fashions for the Fair Bather

(See Title Page)

On the title page this month are illustrated all the latest novelties for the bather in the way of bathing caps. The very newest thing in this line is made



No. 2230—6 sizes, 9 1/2 to 18 inches calf measure.

seven inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. It costs fifteen cents.

This bathing suit is very smart and pretty indeed if it is made of navy-blue or black taffeta silk and trimmed with stitched bands of bright-red silk. In this case a red silk cap should be worn, but the stockings should match the color of the suit.

All the fashionable bathing suits are either of mohair or taffeta. Besides the style illustrated, many suits are in Princess form, high in the neck, but with short more frequently than long sleeves. There is a sprinkling of color seen, but a limited number of red, brown, gray and violet. The black and navy-blue suits are much smarter looking. Very handsome ones are trimmed with bands of white Irish crochet, stitched flat to the neck and sleeve-bands. For the bathing suit and accessories on the title page, we are indebted to the courtesy of John Wanamaker.





2043, Ladies' Dressing Sacque

2099, Ladies' One-Piece Dressing Sacque

2029, Ladies' Dressing Sacque

2112, Ladies' Dressing Sacque

## A Page of Dainty Dressing Sacques

No. 2043 (15 cents).—This novel and pretty dressing sacque is of polka-dotted lawn, made with scalloped edges buttonholed with cotton the color of the dot. It has the yoke and sleeves cut in one piece. It is a very pretty and comfortable design for hot weather, and develops charmingly in blue and white Japanese crepe. It is also attractive made of plain or figured lawn, or if a more elaborate negligée is required, of China silk. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. For the medium size, three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide will be needed.

No. 2029 (15 cents).—Pale pink lawn trimmed with lace insertion and edging was the material used for this dainty dressing sacque. The front is daintily tucked and has bretelle effects of the material that extend over the sleeves, giving it the drooping shoulder effect now so extremely fashionable. It has an open neck, trimmed with lace. If preferred, however, the dressing sacque can be made up with a high neck and completed with a pretty turnover collar. The sleeves can be either gathered into a band or left hanging free. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. In

the thirty-six inch or medium size, it can be made of three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2099 (15 cents).—This dressing sacque is so easily made that it can be finished in a few hours. The front and back are cut on a fold of the material, and the only seams in the garment are under the arms. The fulness is laid in tucks on the shoulders stitched down to graduated yoke depth, and is tucked in box-pleat effect in the center-back. The dressing sacque slips on over the head. Lawn, chambray or any washable material, China silk, French flannel, etc., can be used to make this design. There are six sizes in the pattern, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six will take four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide or two and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2112 (15 cents).—This dressing sacque has a very stylish effect. Pale pink batiste was used for our model. The garment is cut with a deep yoke of the material, hand-embroidered in butterfly pattern and has an accordion-pleated lower portion hanging loose to the lower edge. If preferred, however,

(Continued on page 949)

## Juvenile Fashions



Seven-Gored  
Tucked Skirt

No. 2249—4 sizes, 14 to 17 years.

The more expensive dresses for the little ones are lavishly trimmed with laces and ribbons. In nearly every case the dresses have short sleeves and low necks. The materials employed are fine lawns, mulls, swisses, organdies and silks, elaborately trimmed with pretty patterns of laces, medallions, embroidery and ribbon. Some of the dresses are made over silk or lawn slips, which make them very effective.

Dresses made of allover embroidery are very smart indeed. Pretty models are those having two or three flounces of embroidery, either in blind or openwork pattern. The waists are made of the embroidery, or else plain lawn or batiste trimmed with the embroidery.

The line of bonnets and hats shown for the little ones is far in advance of anything heretofore brought out. Straw bonnets and hats have so greatly increased in popularity that every other child seen on the street has one. Straw bonnets and hats are shown in a great variety of styles, at prices ranging from ninety-eight cents up to ten dollars each. The Venetian bonnet is perhaps the most popular shape seen. While not new, having been introduced last season, it is growing in favor all the time. The Venetian bonnet is crownless. The bonnet is finished off with pretty ribbon or silk rosettes at the ears.

Another desirable style is the mushroom—this for older children. These are prettily trimmed with ribbons, chiffon or lace, small flowers and, in some instances, tiny feathers.

In the lawn or muslin bonnets the Florentine designs are the most favored, as well as the most becoming. These are meeting with ready sale and are likely to continue popular throughout the summer. They are made very attractive by means of laces and ribbons.

Black and white checks are still very fashionable for misses' wear. They are quite large this season, and very handsome in the good quality English cheviot. Very attractive also are the black and white cheviots, which are almost all white or rather the faintest gray, the black being used only for outlining the blocks. Striped serges, in gray and black, gray and blue and gray and green, are to be used for girls' suits, and brown and white or blue and white striped Panamas—either equal-sized stripes or the hairline of dark color on a light background.



Seven-Gored Skirt

No. 2228—4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

No. 2249 (15 cents).—This is an exceedingly graceful and pretty dress for a young girl, as it is extremely simple and yet at the same time dressy enough for nearly any occasion. The waist fastens in the center-back and has a very pretty tucked front, decorated in our model with hand embroidery. The sleeves are very smart and pretty indeed, being trimmed with tucks and embroidery. The neck is cut in round style, but if preferred it can be made high by the addition of a collar, as shown in the back view of the dress. The skirt has seven gores, and is tucked at the top to deep yoke depth and trimmed with a cluster of tucks just above the deep hem. Linen, lawn, India linen, percale, chambray, wash silk, pongee, etc., are recommended for this design. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from fourteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year-old size ten and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, nine and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven yards thirty-six inches wide or five and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

While white is always desirable in children's dresses, this will certainly be a color season. Colored dresses are very prominent in all the retail departments of juvenile wear. These come in gingham, in checks, plaids and stripes, and in chambrays in blue, pink, brown and red, besides other printed cotton materials.

The latest development in children's wear is what is known as Dutch dresses and aprons, with pockets for toys. These are made with little Dutch necks and short sleeves. In some instances there is just a ruffle around the armhole as a finishing touch, there being no sleeves at all. The trimming of the neck, armhole, belt and hem consists of a printed pattern showing little Dutch figures of boys and girls playing games. The pockets are also in printed designs. This style of apron can be worn over any kind of dress. It is made in one piece, the armhole being closed by means of button and buttonhole at the shoulder. It is easily laundered.



2239



9731



2231



2233

No. 2228 (15 cents).—This pretty little dress is made of pink and white plaid gingham and is intended to be worn over a guimpe. It has wide armholes in the Japanese style and a square-cut neck. It closes at the left side of the front like a Russian blouse. The seven-gored skirt has lapped seams. It is sewed onto the waist. Our model is trimmed with buttons and stitched bands of plain pink chambray, but lace or embroidery insertion can be used instead if preferred. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year-old size three yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

## New Summer Fashions for Misses



2231, Misses' Dress    9731, Misses' Shirt-Waist Costume    2239, Misses' Dress    2233, Misses' Suit

No. 2231 (15 cents).—A very stylish and serviceable frock of blue and white plaid gingham is here shown. It can be worn without laundering nearly all summer, as it is intended to be used with a guimpe, and, as everybody knows, the neck and sleeves of a garment are the first places to look mussed. The blouse is cut with wide armholes in the Japanese style, and closes in the front. It is trimmed with bands of pink chambray and fancy buttons. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 9731 (15 cents).—This smart shirt-waist costume is made of white madras with a navy-blue stripe, and is trimmed with blue cotton braid. The waist closes in the center-front and has its slight fulness arranged in a deep tuck on each shoulder. The neck is finished with the low Peter Pan collar that is so comfortable for hot weather, but a stock collar can be substituted if preferred. The skirt has seven gores. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires for the medium size, nine and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or five and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2239 (15 cents).—White linen, handsomely braided in white cotton soutache, was used for this lovely summer frock, which has the front and back panels extended to the shoulders in Princess effect. The skirt has ten gores and flares very stylishly around the bottom. The costume is intended to be worn over a guimpe, and is suited to all sorts of washable materials, tussah silk, taffeta, woolen fabrics, etc. The pattern comes in four sizes, from fourteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fourteen-year size, eight and three-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, five and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or four and three-quarter yards if the forty-four inch goods are employed.

No. 2233 (15 cents).—This pretty suit is of tan linen trimmed with fancy cotton braid. The jacket is in the new style, with the body and sleeves in one, and fits the figure very gracefully. The skirt hangs very stylishly and is made with fifteen gores. Serge, Panama, mohair, tussah silk, taffeta, etc., can also be used for this design. The pattern is in four sizes, from fourteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches in width.



## A Page of Pretty Little Dresses



No. 2237—4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

top to yoke depth. It can have either long or short sleeves, as preferred. This design is very smart indeed for best wear if made of taffeta silk in some light color and worn over a guimpe of allover lace or embroidery. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the dress, three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide; for the guimpe, three yards twenty-four inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.



No. 2234—4 sizes, 2 to 8 years.

garment is the ribbon sash that runs under the rows of shirring at the waistline. The pattern of this smart little frock is in four sizes, from four to ten years, and requires for the six-year size, for the dress, four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. For the guimpe you will need one and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one yard thirty-six inches in width, or three-quarters of a yard if you employ the forty-four inch goods.

No. 2237 (15 cents).—This novel and pretty little summer dress is made with the new butterfly sleeves, cut in one with the body of the garment, that are so stylish and effective. Our model is of pale-blue lawn with black ring spots, but any other washable material, challie, cashmere, flannel, serge, etc., can be substituted for its development if desired. The front is laid in a double box-pleat down the center below the square yoke of allover embroidery. The closing is in the back. The full straight skirt is made with a front panel, and is sewed onto the waist in the usual manner.

The pattern of this stylish little dress is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, five and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2246 (15 cents).—Pale-pink piqué made this dear little dress, which is worn with a guimpe of tuckd lawn. The front of the frock is cut in jumper effect and edged with a full ruffle of embroidery. The back is a pretty pointed shape. The straight skirt is pleated all around and is sewed onto the waist. The guimpe is made in the usual manner, and is tucked at the



No. 2246—4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

and what could be prettier for the purpose than this design? Persian lawn, with a round yoke and tiny stock collar of swiss embroidery and trimmings of insertion and edging is recommended, but plain, dotted or embroidered swiss, organdie, dimity, India linen, China silk, etc., can be successfully used if preferred. The bertha in shawl effect is a very pretty feature of the frock, but if a plainer dress is wanted it can be omitted. The sleeves can be either long or short. The skirt is rather short and very full, as is most stylish for young children. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2238 (15 cents).—This little frock looks very elaborate, and yet it is not at all difficult to make. Its fulness, back and front, is shirred beneath a dainty yoke effect of tucks and insertion, which really forms a part of the sleeveless guimpe worn beneath the frock. Shoulder-caps, tucked diagonally and trimmed with lace, fall over the short puff sleeves, but long sleeves can be worn if desired.

A very pretty feature of the



No. 2238—4 sizes, 4 to 10 years.

## Four Sweet Little Frocks



2009 Child's One-Piece Dress 2075, Girls' Dress 1745, Child's French Dress 1854, Girls' Surplice Dress with Guimpe

No. 2009 (15 cents).—This dear little one-piece dress is made of pink chambray and trimmed with bands of pink and white gingham, but lawn, percale, pongee, taffeta, plain or checked woolens, challie, etc., can be used instead if preferred. The frock is worn over a dainty little tucked guimpe that is also contained in the pattern, which comes in four sizes, from four to ten years. In the six-year-old size the dress can be made of two and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide. The guimpe can be made of two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2075 (15 cents).—This pretty dress is one of the many useful and serviceable styles for little folks that are intended to be worn over guimpes. The model illustrated is of black and white cotton, and is made with a Gabrielle front and an attached straight skirt. It is trimmed with very effective straps of white lawn with bright-red polka dots. This is bound with red. The guimpe is of white lawn with a square yoke of allover embroidery. This is a very pretty style for children's gingham dresses, as they can be trimmed most effectively and cheaply with bands of chambray. The pattern of this little frock is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size four yards of material twenty-four inches wide or two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 1745 (15 cents).—This is one of the new French frocks that is made up in accordance with the ideas of the world-famous Paris dressmakers. Our model is of white lawn, cut with a novel yoke piece and sleeve-caps in one piece of allover embroidery. The little frock is gathered below this yoke and decorated with clusters of fine crosswise tucks. It

has a long French waist and a very cute little skirt. Our model is worn over a guimpe of the lawn, but this can be omitted if preferred. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to six years, and requires for the four-year size, for the dress, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide; for the guimpe, two and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1854 (15 cents).—This dainty white frock is made in surplice effect. This is a very smart little dress indeed. It is rather simple and easy to make, and can be trimmed very smartly with lace, embroidery or braid. Our model is of white lawn. It is worn over a guimpe of lawn with a deep yoke piece of allover embroidery. The side-pleated skirt is cut with five gores and is sewed onto the waist beneath the belt. This little dress closes in the back in the usual manner. This stylish design would also be very sweet and pretty if made of pale-blue batiste and trimmed down each side of the surplice front and on the sleeve-caps with Valenciennes lace. In this case the guimpe should have a deep yoke of allover lace. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-

year size, for the dress, five yards of material twenty-four inches wide, four yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide; for the guimpe, two and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-half yards forty-four inches in width.



## Frocks for Dainty Little Maids



No. 2227—4 sizes, 6 to 12 years.

No. 2227 (15 cents).—No matter how many dresses a child has, it always seems that one more is actually required. It would be difficult to find a prettier, more simple mode after which to make this extra dress than the one illustrated above. The front of the waist has three narrow tucks stitched to yoke depth, while the back shows tucks of the same width stitched to the waistline. Sleeve-caps give the dress the fashionable deep armhole effect and help to broaden the shoulder line, which is apt to be narrow in childish figures. The skirt is full and ruffy looking. Its upper edge is gathered and fastened to a belt, while a deep hem finishes the bottom. Plain chambray in shades of green, pink or blue always gives satisfactory wear and make up so prettily that one cannot make a mistake in selecting this material for the dress, while ginghams and percales are also good. Embroidery insertion or a flat cotton braid is a sensible and inexpensive decoration that can be applied with little trouble. This pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires four yards of twenty-four inch goods or three yards of yard-wide material for a girl of eight years.

No. 2260 (10 cents).—This dainty little box-pleated frock is intended to be worn over a guimpe, but on very hot days this can be omitted if one desires. The design is very easily and quickly made, and forms one of the coolest, most comfortable and stylish little dresses that a child could have. Our model is made of one of the new bordered cottons, but gingham, chambray, lawn, percale, dimity, challie, cashmere, etc., can be substituted for its development if preferred. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to six years, and requires for the four-year-old size, three and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2240 (10 cents).—A dear little guimpe dress that slips on over the head is here illustrated. The closing is formed at the shoulder, with buttons and buttonholes. The front and back of the frock are very prettily tucked to long French waistline, where a belt confines the fulness. Our model is of pink chambray daintily braided with white soutache, but the design is suited to nearly all washable materials or light-weight woollens. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year-old size, two and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and five-eighths yards either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide.

That bretelles of all descriptions are greatly favored for children's frocks is evident, as even in the case of entire linen or piqué frocks they are a very frequent adornment, sometimes composed of taffeta in quite light tints of blue, mauve, green or pink. They are sometimes embroidered, trimmed with soutache or narrow lace, or again are stamped out into a design. They brighten up very

pleasingly a white frock, and even when the latter is not entirely white, but has some sort of colored device, bretelles matching the color of the design are seen.

Very pretty and suitable for misses or girls of twelve years and upward is a plain skirt of fancy or piece-dyed fabric, having side trimmings of taffeta of a contrasting color. These are very finely and perpendicularly pleated, and though they run the entire length of the skirt, expanding slightly as they descend, they are only fixed to it at the waistline. Below the waistline there is only the addition of a stitch at wide intervals at either side, just sufficient to cause the trimmings to fall properly and yet to form an independent garniture. This style of trimming is quite a novelty, and is already a favorite. On the waist are bretelles of the same description, or, perhaps, what is even more popular, the skirt in question is completed by these bretelles worn over a lingerie blouse.

The skirt and waist of different fabrics, the latter mostly of lingerie order, is a marked feature in children's fashions this season, the skirt in this case being almost invariably of some fancy woolen fabric.

For girls somewhat older the tailor suit is in full vogue. The skirt is plain, merely trimmed with self-bands or stitching. The jacket is of the quite short, loose type, or else of the cutaway order, reaching about ten inches below the waistline and slanting down somewhat toward the back, where the curve of the figure is very slightly indicated.

In line with one of the fashion notes of the season, the skirt and jacket are frequently of contrasting color and fabric. With such suits are worn lingerie blouses that have as adornment merely tucks. The material, which is piece-dyed, is linen or batiste, and as frequently colored as white. The sleeves are

long. The material of such suits is often of a fancy order, such as stripes or checks (but in preference the latter) in weaves of mohair, cloth or toile de laine. The last mentioned is much favored just now for general wear.

No color is more fashionable than gray, either merely in shades of that color or mingled with black or white—this in the case of fancy fabrics. For plain fabrics, such as serge or cashmere, brown and blue are the most in demand.

In Paris this summer frocks for misses are very elaborate. For a dressy description of attire much white is seen, but so far rather in worsted serge than cotton fabrics. And here a fabric of old standing, but which is ever a favorite, is greatly in vogue. This is mousseline de laine. It is of extreme fineness and shares favor with alpaca and crépons.

Such frocks are very often constructed with the double skirt, the upper one being about fifteen inches shorter than the one beneath.



No. 2260—3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 2240—4 sizes, 2 to 8 years.



## An Infants' Set, a Boys' Suit and the Latest in Men's Underwear

No. 2265 (15 cents).—This attractive infants' set is composed of a dress, a petticoat, flannel petticoat, nightgown, wrapper and cape, and each one of the garments hangs from the shoulders instead of from the waist, as physicians have recommended this disposal of the weight of the clothing. The dress is especially well adapted for an elaborate christening robe, and has a front panel that can be made a lacy mass of delicate insertions and embroideries. The fulness in the muslin petticoat is laid in flat box-pleats, while a group of fine tucks and a narrow ruffle make it stand out well at the lower edge.

Little or no work is required to make the flannel skirt, and it may be left plain or buttonholed around the neck and armhole edges. Fine tucks give fullness to both the front and back of the nightgown, and narrow Val edging finishes the top. The dainty little kimono is hand-embroidered and fastens down the front with bows of baby ribbon. Fine batiste is pretty for the dress, nainsook for the petticoat, French flannel for the kimono, and cashmere lined with China silk for the cape. Two and five-eighths yards of thirty-six inch wide material is needed for the dress, two and a half yards for the petticoat and one and three-quarter yards for the flannel skirt. The nightgown demands one and a half yards of the same width, one and five-eighths yards will make the wrapper, and the cape requires one and one-quarter yards. The pattern is cut in one size only.

No. 2254 (15 cents).—To see one's little son at all times smartly dressed is an expensive pleasure if ready-made garments are purchased, but when the sewing is done at home the cost is so reduced that three suits can be had for the



No. 2254—5 sizes, 2 to 6 years.

price of one. The pretty suit shown in the accompanying sketch embodies all the important style features of the season, and still remains simple and easy to make. A removable shield closes the opening at the neck, and on this an embroidered emblem is usually placed. The blouse has two box-pleats down the center of the back and one each side of the center-front. These pleats are stitched to the waistline only, but are well pressed in down to the lower edge. A wide tuck on each shoulder in front is stitched its entire length, and a deep hem finishes the bottom of the garment. Perfectly plain, but rather full, English knickerbockers complete the suit. Serge and chevot in navy blue, dark brown or ox-blood red are suitable materials to use for this suit when it is expected to give service until fall, but when a cool summer outfit is desired, white duck or linen, tan crash or khaki will give satisfaction. Four and five-eighths yards of twenty-seven inch goods or two and one-eighth yards of fifty-four inch will be needed for the two-year size. Pattern in five sizes, from two to six years.

No. 2261 (15 cents).—The coolest and most comfortable undergarments that have ever been devised for men and boys are here illustrated. The shirt, instead of pulling over the head in the old-fashioned way, closes down the front with buttons and buttonholes and can be slipped into with as little effort as a coat. When the set is intended for summer wear, the sleeves are omitted and the armholes cut out along certain indicating perforations in the pattern. The drawers of this hot-weather suit reach only to the knees, and are comfortably loose. A very light-weight jean may be selected for this set, or a heavy cross-bar nainsook. Four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide will be required for a man measuring thirty-eight inches across the chest. The winter set, with its full-length drawers and long-sleeve shirt, requires five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or four and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide for a man of the same proportions. This pattern is cut in eleven sizes, thirty (twelve yrs.),

thirty-two (fourteen years), thirty-four (sixteen years), thirty-six, thirty-eight, forty, forty-two, forty-four, forty-six, forty-eight and fifty inches breast measure.

A NOVELTY in men's shirts is being shown by one of the fashionable haberdashers. These shirts, said to be a Paris idea, are made of an extra fine quality of French madras, in solid fancy colors, such as lavender, blue, champagne, etc. The novelty consists in half-inch stripes in white satin, extending lengthwise, about two inches apart.

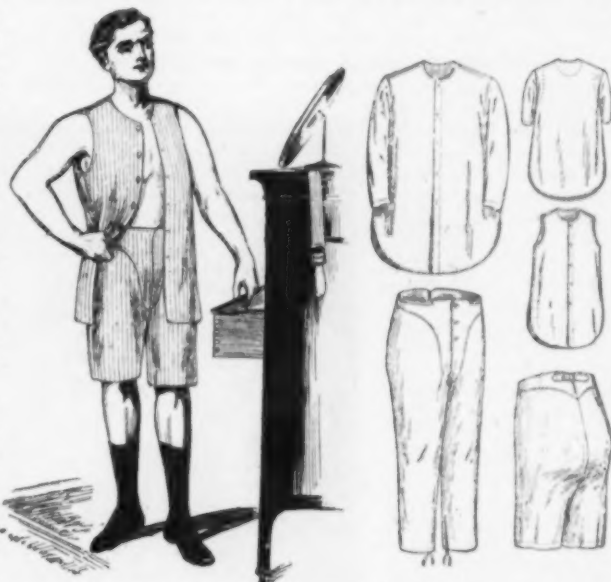
Among extreme dressers such shirts, conforming as they do with the present vogue of stripes, will in all probability find favor, though they appear to be too much of an innovation for the man of quiet taste.

Stripes in everything in men's wear, particularly shirts, neckties and garments, are having an immense sale in New York and are seen on the streets to a very noticeable extent. Colored handkerchiefs, in the quieter tones, appear to be gradually working their way into stronger favor.

Some months ago it was predicted that striped effects in men's suitings, particularly in browns, grays and olives, would be fashionable. At present the great majority of well-dressed men are wearing striped materials in one form or another. Some of the fads in men's dress are green beaver alpine hats, green and silver-gray derbies, and every variety of golf cap.



No. 2265—Cut in one size.



No. 2261—11 sizes, 30 to 50 inches breast measure (corresponding with 26 to 46 inches waist measure)



## Snap Shots at Celebrities



THE Queen of Spain, in spite of her youth, is a devoted mother, but as a Queen, she has to leave the care of her little son very much to his nurses. The royal nurseries seem like a little bit of England reproduced in Madrid, being furnished and decorated in English style and presided over by an English nurse. Queen Victoria Eugénie betakes herself to the nursery as often as possible at her baby's bedtime and sings him to sleep with a gentle lullaby. The little Prince of the Asturias gurgles with delight whenever he sees her coming. He has an excellent nurse, of whom he is very fond.

King Alfonso, the father of the little Prince, used to be devoted to his nurse, Raymunda. When it was proposed to separate him from her he cried bitterly, and his nurse, who loved him dearly, cried too. Then she thought of a clever plan. She taught the little King to say: "Nurse must stay; I command it. I wish her to stay." One day, before the whole Court, the little boy slowly said these words, and, as what a King of Spain orders must be obeyed, the nurse remained.

THE love affairs of Miss Katherine Elkins have been attracting a great deal of attention lately. She is the daughter of the senior Senator of West Virginia, and has lately become engaged to marry the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of the King of Italy. The King has just given his consent to the union. The affair is attracting widespread attention, for this is the first time that an American girl has ever married a member of a royal family with the consent of the sovereign.

A GOOD many of our modern kings are engaged in business of various sorts. It is not generally known that King Edward is the owner, in a private capacity, of a Canadian railway. The King of the Belgians has exploited the business side of the Dark Continent to very good purpose. The Kaiser owns immense brickfields and potteries, which supply him with such large revenues that his subjects openly complain about the competition, while Queen Wilhelmina runs a most successful dairy farm, which has a big custom in the neighborhood of her palace of Het Loo.

CROCHET is quite a modern invention, and its votaries will be interested to hear how it originated. One day in the early years of the last century a lady named Mlle. Riego stood watching some harvesters making a chain of straws with the point of their reaping-hooks wherewith to bind over their ricks and keep their sheaves together. She procured a small hook and tried what she could do with a similar chain in fine cotton, and by degrees she evolved the whole art of crochet. Mlle. Riego's designs are still among the most beautiful to be had. At a convent in Dublin, many of the patterns that she originally taught the nuns there nearly a century ago are still in use, and are among the

most favored by modern purchasers. Her crochet designs often exactly reproduce the pattern of the fine antique laces, such as old point d'Alençon and point d'Angleterre. In some of the designs, indeed, the crochet motifs are arranged in their order on tissue paper and joined together by the needle in the true point lace style.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, the novelist, whose latest book, "The Shuttle," has passed through several editions, divides her time between her English country home, in the county of Kent, and New York. She says that her affections are equally divided between England and America. Devoted to country life, Mrs. Burnett passes most of her leisure landscape gardening or reading amid her roses on a summer day. When she is engaged on a book or a play, Mrs. Burnett does not appear until lunch-time. She looks upon play-writing as a sort of pastime. The gifted lady, who is fond of driving and motoring, has many celebrated neighbors within reach of her beautiful country home.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA will have her bed made by only one woman, and shows extreme restlessness when any trivial fault occurs. The Empress Eugénie is also particular, and sleeps on a low bed not more than a foot from the floor. This is a practice shared by many other great folks. The Empress's late husband slept upon just such a bed, and the great Duke of Wellington preferred a common soldier's pallet to any other couch. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the aunt of the Czar, is most particular as to the way in which her bed is made, being fastidious in the extreme. She has the sheets pulled with scrupulous tightness over the specially-made mattresses, and the slightest shade of a crease is the signal for a reprimand.

THE Czarina is certainly one of the saddest figures in the Russian world. Her face has melancholy written upon it—melancholy and resignation. Brought up in the narrow atmosphere which surrounded her mother, the Princess Alice, she had a youth full of depressing incidents. She was taught to be extremely frugal, to content herself with a few shillings a week as pocket-money, to examine into the possible results of all her actions and to find a reason for all she did. This scrupulousness led to an immense amount of hesitation as to the change required in her religion when she married the present Czar,

and she was miserably unhappy when the change took place. The Czar begged her to marry him long before she would consent. He used to follow her about in his patient way whenever she stayed with her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge, and steadfastly refused to accept her "No" for an answer. Now, however, she has become more Russian than many Russians. She has superstitions and dreams, and this melancholy characteristic, even in her girlhood, has deepened until her life is one long sadness.

(Continued on page 951)



MISS KATHERINE ELKINS, ENGAGED TO THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI, COUSIN OF THE KING OF ITALY



THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS



## A Woman's Heart



"HOME, Jenkins." Sir Philip Lewis lay back in his comfortable brougham and closed his eyes. The carriage turned out of Harley Street and passed through Cavendish Square into the bustle of Oxford Street, but he did not mark the change from the quiet to the noisy road. He only heard two words—words which beat on his brain with measured rhythm—"Ruined, blind! Blind, ruined!" So the refrain rang.

He smiled grimly to himself. The shock of the afternoon had almost deadened the shock of the morning. It was not given to every man, he reflected, to learn in the morning that he was ruined, and in the afternoon that in a few months he would be hopelessly, irretrievably blind.

The carriage stopped and he entered his house with unflinching steps. The servants at least should know nothing wrong. A few minutes later his wife came to him in his study.

Lady Mary was dressed for the evening. Her exquisite neck and shoulders rose dazzlingly white out of a mass of black tulle. Diamonds twinkled in her hair, and again amid the folds of her bodice. A great bunch of red carnations gave the only touch of color to her dress.

Her husband looked at her in silence, feasting his eyes upon her perfect beauty. A great longing came over him to take her in his arms, and then, as her head rested against his breast, to tell her all and cry to her for sympathy and help. His eyes and head ached and burned; it would be good to feel the cool touch on them of that firm white hand. But he was bitterly conscious that such things were not for him. Three years ago he had fallen deeply, passionately in love with Lady Mary Castleton, the daughter of a penniless Duke, and when she had consented to be his wife he had asked nothing better of fate. True, he knew that had he been a poor man she would never have accepted him; he knew that she did not love him; but he was content to be her husband, hoping love would come.

It had never come. She had remained cold and proud as she was when he first knew her, but at least she had made him a good wife, and if she were cold to him she was equally so to the rest of the world.

She stood looking at him now with a certain impatience.

"So you are not coming tonight, Philip?"

"No; your father will excuse me. I sent him a message when I sent one to you."

"It seems a pity," She spoke rather sharply.

"I cannot help it, dear; I have a great deal of business to get through tonight."

"Oh! of course; but still I wish you would go out more. You mope at home so. People are always asking where you are."

"My dear, when they have you they don't want me."

She laughed shortly, but it was not a happy laugh.

"I dare say they would get on well enough without me. Well, I must go. Good night, Philip."

Again the impulse came over him to take her in his arms, and again he crushed it. He saw her to the door with grave courtesy; then, as the carriage rolled away, he strained his eyes after it, thinking he could still see that exquisite face.

Suddenly he became conscious the stately butler was waiting to close the door, and with a start he pulled himself together and re-entered his study.

There he began to work methodically. The crash at least had not yet been as bad as it might have been. There would be nothing saved, but there would be no debts. The contents of the house were valuable, and could be sold for his wife's benefit, and she would have the amount—a considerable one—for which his life was insured.

"Ah, the life insurance," he said to himself. "It may be the act of a coward, but I am doing it for her. If it were not for my eyes I would have made a fight for it; but what can a blind man do? I should be a helpless burden. Without me she will be all right."

He worked on with a steady hand and clear head; but twice he stopped and drew a miniature from his breast and kissed it passionately again and again.

The Duke of Castleton's house was gaily lit up. How the Duke in his pecuniary condition continued to give the entertainments he did was a mystery to everyone, but give them he did. Upstairs his daughter, Lady Mary Lewis, helped him to receive his guests. Handsome, charming and fascinating she always was, yet there was something wanting, or so thought Sir Laurence Digby, the most celebrated oculist in London, as he stood slightly back from the gay crowd, watching her critically. He was a man old in years and in experience of human nature, and he had known Lady Mary from the time she was a baby.

"She does not know," he said to himself. "He has not told her. Will he never understand his wife, or she him? If he asked for love, she would give it; but he has never asked, and she has never learned how to give."

The old man stood for a while thinking deeply; then, seeing opportunity, he stopped near to Lady Mary.

"You are tired with so much standing. Come and sit over here for a while."

She sank into an easy chair with a sigh of relief, and the smile which her face had worn all the evening gave place to a look of utter weariness.

Sir Laurence looked at her thoughtfully.

"And where is Sir Philip?" he asked, after a moment or two.

"Oh! business, as usual. He never seems to have time for anything else now."

"Well, it's an anxious time in the city."

"Is it?" she said indifferently. "I don't know anything about it. Philip never tells me anything."

"Somehow," said her companion, "I always fancied that when you married you would not be like some wives, who take no interest in their husbands' affairs, but that you would, on the contrary, be his companion as well as his wife."

"But I assure you Philip would not like that at all. He does not want a companion; he wanted a wife who would be well-behaved and look nice, so he married me. He certainly does not expect me to mix myself up in his business affairs."

Her tone was cynical, even bitter.

"Are you quite sure you understand Sir Philip?" he said.

"Oh, quite. We get on most excellently, you know."

"Yes, I know."

They were both silent a moment or two, and then Sir Laurence came to a sudden resolution.

"Mary, I have known you a long time. I am going to tell you something which I am not sure I ought to tell you; but I am doing it for the best, and hope I am doing right."

She made no answer, although he could see she was startled and surprised.

"Would you be much astonished if I tell you Sir Philip does want a companion—a wife who would enter into his affairs and give him her sympathy through good and ill? He has always wanted one, but he never wanted her more than he does tonight."

"What do you mean?" the words came below her breath.

"My dear child, you and your husband think you are old married people, and that you know each other perfectly well. I, who am older than your fathers, tell you that you are still young and foolish, and do not know each other at all. He believes that his concerns would bore you, so he carefully keeps them from you, and all the time his heart is crying out for sympathy, and you—"

"Yes, go on. What of me?"

"You, Mary, would be a happy woman if you could find some one on whom to lavish your love and interest, and you are not a happy woman now."

She spoke low and vehemently, turning aside all her usual calm reserve. "I would have been a loving wife and companion to my husband if he had wanted me. I have no pleasure in the social life I have always led. I want—I always wanted—to be all in all to some one, to share his life, his interests; then I could have been happy. But you are mistaken, my husband does not want me in that way."

(Continued on page 931)





## The Discontented Fish

"WHAT a dull, stupid life this is," said a young perch, restlessly flapping his tail at the bottom of a pool, where he had lived all his life.

"Well, you seem to get fat enough on it, anyhow," remarked his father, very sleepily.

"Who cares for getting fat? I want adventures, and not to grow up an old stick-in-the-mud like you."

He wasn't very polite, was he?

"Ah, well, wait till you are my age, and then you will be very glad to have mud to stick in. Did I ever tell you how I was nearly caught on a hook, an—"

"Oh, yes: everyone in the pool knows that by now," snapped the young fish (who quite forgot it was very rude to interrupt his elders). "For my part, I would not mind being caught if only I could see something of the world."

There was silence for a few minutes, when a worm came wriggling by right under the old fish's nose, and the young one remarked:

"So you are too lazy to get that worm, are you?"

And his father said:

"Not at all; but that worm is only for those who want adventure and excitement, and I am much too happy to care for that."

"Do you mean to say that if I eat that I shall see something of the world?" asked the young perch, excitedly.

"Yes," replied the father; you will vanish from this pool as if by enchantment."

The ignorant young fish swallowed the worm with all haste, never noticing that it was a piece of string with a hook on the end of it, and to his great surprise he found himself being pulled through the water quicker than he liked.

"There is something wrong here!" he panted out, at the same time trying to free himself, and the next moment he came flop on the bank, quite near a very little boy, who seemed quite as frightened as the young fish felt.

The little boy called his brother to help him. The perch gave them much trouble in getting him off the hook, and, with more good luck than good management, the line caught round a sharp stone, and when he gave one final pull it broke and he fell back into the water.

The silly fish was only too glad to arrive at his home as quickly as he could swim. Nor was he again discontented, for he had already seen enough of the world to wish not to wonder away again, and he had learned that it is wise to be always contented with what one already has, and not wish for the impossible.

## How To Make Your Own Toys

BALLS are always great fun to play with and very easy to make. Get some cotton wadding and cut it into strips an inch wide, then wind round and round till the ball is the size you want. Then crochet a cover for it with rainbow wool. Work the cover in two halves; then slip the ball in the first half and then in the other, and sew neatly all round. You begin the cover by making four chain, then joining in a ring; then work double crochet in each chain, increasing very often by doing two stitches in one chain to shape your cover. Do this till the half covers are the required size.

A really funny toy, yet simple to make, is a dancing sailor. Take a piece of thin card, about four and a half by three inches, and draw and paint a sailor's head and body on it. Then cut it out. Now get a small bit of blue material, or white muslin or linen, and make a little pair of trousers, letting a band of elastic run through the top. Fix the trousers on to the figure, and little shoes can be sewn in the legs. The cap and blouse is, of course, painted on the cardboard. The elastic band run through the trousers is to hold in your hand, and thus enable you to make Jack dance a hornpipe or perform comic tricks.

## Going to School in Cairo

How would you like to be taken to school like this? It doesn't look a very comfortable cart to sit in, does it?

I WONDER if you've heard of a place in Egypt called Cairo? One part of the city is called the native quarter. That means it is the part of the city where people live who were born in Egypt and had Egyptian mothers and fathers. In this part the people don't have much to do with the strangers who come from other parts of the world; they have their own manners and customs, and they do nearly everything just as their mothers and fathers did before them.

Now, Egyptian parents are always very much afraid that some accident or other will happen to their children if they let them go out alone,

so they won't even let a "big sister" or "big brother" take the little ones to school unless a "grown-up" is with them too. So what do you think they do? They hire a cart, like the one in the picture, from some tradesman, and pay a man to take their children to school in it. Every morning it jolts along from door to door, calling at the various houses for the children.

Do you see how strange some of the girls look with those long veils covering up almost all their faces, except the eyes and forehead? The veils are called "yashmaks"; and there is a very strict law among these people that all girls must cover up their faces like this.



RIDING TO SCHOOL

## An Interrupted Proposal

JIM ALLINGTON—"Shy Jim," as Nutsford society had dubbed him—sat all alone in the secluded corner of the conservatory he considered himself so lucky to have found. His handsome head was thrown back against the soft, downy cushions thoughtfully provided for her guests by Mrs. Deane, and his lazy blue eyes watched dreamily the thin curls and trails of smoke wafted upward from his cigarette.

He had been dragged, an unwilling martyr, to this reception of Mrs. Deane's because his sister Daisy could not go unchaperoned; at least, that was the excuse she made for dragging him at her chariot wheels to a function he hated with his whole heart and soul. His nickname of "Shy Jim" was but too well merited. He had everything to make him conceited—good looks, a good income, a fine figure—and yet the mere sight of a petticoat terrified him.

Not that he was a woman hater. Far from it. He adored his mother, and his pretty sister Daisy simply twisted him around her little finger. It was other girls he was so bashful with—girls who tried to flirt with him in quiet nooks; girls who made him feel awkward by fulsome compliments, meant to flatter, but which only annoyed. Indeed, so far from his shyness saving him from the attentions of the fair sex of Nutsford and the county, he was the most sought after and hunted man in England.

Tonight Daisy had refused to pity him or shelter him and had cast him on the mercy of Nutsford five seconds after she had entered the room. And it was not until he had had three skirmishes with the enemy that he had succeeded in finding for himself a hiding place so eminently suited to his bashfulness.

He had been in his peaceful retreat for more than an hour, and was just meditating on the advisability of venturing forth on the quest of something to eat, when the sound of voices broke upon his ear. He sat up suddenly. If it should be that Farington girl!

"Whew!" he whispered through shut teeth. "How that woman haunts me! I believe she will manage to marry me yet; I do firmly believe she will! Oh, what did Daisy make me come for? If she only knew the traps that are set for me by all the damsels who fancy they would like to settle down to married life on my income! And Fanny Farington is the gamest of the lot. She'll take a lot of beating before she gives up. I think I'll pack up my traps and go big game shooting, where there aren't any women at all. In all Nutsford there isn't a girl I'd be sorry to leave, barring Daisy, of course."

He threw away his cigarette, and a sudden, new, soft light sprang into his blue eyes. A dreamy smile curved his mobile mouth. Ah, yes. There was one other he would regret leaving . . . there was little Bettine Trevor . . . Yes, he would miss her. She had such tender eyes—almost like pansies in their blue darkness—and her smile was always so sweet and

gentle . . . His head fell back against the cushions, and he began to climb up to the Castle of Dreams which sometimes appeared to him.

The voices behind the palms reached him again, and his heart beat a trifle quicker. One of the voices belonged to Bettine Trevor, and the other was not the voice of Miss Farington, but of Mrs. Stewart, the fairy godmother of all the young men and maidens in Nutsford. Jim sighed a big sigh of thankfulness and returned, to his half-slumberous existence, unmindful of the fact that he was playing the part of eavesdropper by remaining hidden behind the screen of flowers and ferns.

"So you changed your mind and came to the reception after all, little Betty?" Jim heard Mrs. Stewart say playfully.

"Oh, Mrs. Stewart, how could I help it, when you sent me such a darling pair of slippers? See how well they fit me. You are a witch, I think."

"Indeed, child, I think it's you who are the witch. What of poor Harry Fenton? I met him just now, and if ever anyone was bewitched it was he."

"Yes," said Bettine, very low. "I met him, and—and he asked me to marry him. Oh, Mrs. Stewart, I'm so sorry for him! But why did he ask me?" cried the girl, with real misery in his voice.

"So you don't love him, girlie?" the elder woman asked in a tender tone. "I wish you could have done so, Betty. He is a good lad."

"Oh, I know, I know, I know!" cried Betty in an agony of tears. "But I do not love him. How could I marry him when—when my whole heart is given to another? Oh, yes; I've said the truth; the poor, miserable, wretched truth! I love another! It's all there in those three little words."

"Poor little Betty, and I never guessed," whispered Mrs. Stewart. "And am I not to know any more? May I not know his name?"

"There isn't any more to tell," said Betty sadly. "He doesn't love me."

Behind the ferns Jim was awake at last. A mighty hatred had sprung up in his heart for the unknown man whom Betty loved. A mad hatred and a feverish jealousy. Yes, he was awake at last! He knew at last what Betty Trevor was to him. Too late!

"How do you know that he doesn't love you? Has he said so? Have you asked him?" said Mrs. Stewart, half laughing, half sadly.

At her bantering words Bettine sprang to her feet, a wild light shining in her pansy eyes, a red flush dyeing her pale cheeks. Mrs. Stewart looked at her in amazement. She had never seen her little favorite stirred out of her placid calmness before. She certainly never imagined she could be so passionately excited.

"Oh, Mrs. Stewart, what have you done?" cried the girl between her laughter and tears. "What have you done?"

(Continued on page 953)



"I HEARD ALL YOU SAID," HE REPEATED, SEATING HIMSELF BESIDE HER



## A Little About Fish

**A**S a rule the average housewife does not give as much time and thought to the preparation of fish as it rightly deserves. Frequently she regards it as a luxury to be indulged in occasionally, and then she probably restricts herself to boiled cod, haddock or, when she is extravagantly inclined, a cut of salmon.

Nowadays, when we have such an excellent supply of fish brought almost to our very door, it is poor economy not to take advantage of it. People complain that they get tired of fish. Why should they, any more than of meat? Surely the fault lies with the cook, not with the fish. Is it not probably because there is monotony in the manner of cooking and serving?

Boiled cod and fried pan fish perhaps appear alternately on the menu. Then there certainly is an excuse for soon loathing the sight of them.

In place of the usual boiled cod, there might be given some perfectly fried cod steaks. These, with a dainty garnish of cut lemon and stewed cucumber, would tempt even the most fastidious.

Sauces play a very important part in fish cookery. Frequently they are used to mask—that is, to cover—the fish, in which case they must be thin enough to flow smoothly over the surface of the fish, but not so thin that they run off. Great care must be taken in seasoning them. If the sauce is to be distinguished by some special characteristic, see that there is no doubt on the point. If it is caper sauce, let there be a liberal supply of capers; if horseradish, a strong flavor of it.

Garnishes can make or mar a dish. A few sprigs of parsley add greatly to the appearance of a dish of fried fish, while watercress, cut lemon, etc., are suitable for boiled fish.

At this particular season more fish is consumed than at any other time of the year. Have all fish trimmed and filleted at

home, otherwise you lose the bones and trimmings, and these are valuable for fish stock and sauces.

When purchasing lobsters be guided by their weight, the heaviest being the best. See also that the tail springs sharply back when straightened out; if it does not, it is not fresh.

When choosing fish see that the gills are red, not of a muddy tint; the flesh firm and elastic when pressed with the finger; the fish itself stiff, not flabby.

Oysters, if fresh, should have their shells tightly closed. If they are otherwise, avoid them.

### WHAT TO SERVE WITH FISH

With boiled fish—Sauce Hollandaise, boiled potatoes, parsley sauce, cucumbers or lettuce with French dressing.

With baked fish—Fried or plain boiled potato balls, cucumbers or lettuce with French dressing.

With broiled fish—Potato balls, potato puff or plain boiled potatoes, cucumbers or lettuce with French dressing.

With small fried fish (such as smelts)—Tartar sauce, light, crisp bread and butter.

With creamed or deviled fish—Crisp bread and butter.

With plain mackerel and cod—Boiled potatoes, parsnips, sour milk biscuits or brown bread.

With creamed cod—For breakfast, baked potatoes; for luncheon or supper, plain boiled potatoes.

With halibut steaks for luncheon—Cucumbers with French dressing.

With fried halibut steaks for dinner—Plain boiled potatoes, cucumbers or lettuce with French dressing.

With shellfish: Oysters—Brown bread and butter, lemon in quarters, chili vinegar and cayenne. With broiled oysters—Toast and brown sauce. With broiled lobster—Lettuce with French dressing, chili sauce.

## Delicious Summer Drinks

By MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE

**TEMPERANCE MINT JULEP.**—Bruise the leaves and stems of two or three sprigs of fresh mint between the fingers and place in a glass half filled with shaved ice. Add four tablespoonfuls of grape juice and fill the glass with seltzer or carbon water.

**PINEAPPLE LEMONADE.**—The pineapple is always on hand in almost every season. Pineapple lemonade is very refreshing and is prepared with but little trouble. Pare and grate a ripe pineapple; add the juice of four or five lemons and a syrup made by boiling together for a few minutes two cupfuls of sugar and the same quantity of water. Then add a quart of water. When quite cold, strain and ice. Add a little sherry wine or Maraschino, and a few strawberries or raspberries in each glass are a tasty addition.

**ICED CHOCOLATE.**—Nothing is more refreshing than iced chocolate, which is far less familiar than it should be, and is particularly wholesome for children and elderly people. Put one ounce of unsweetened chocolate into a saucepan and pour on it gradually one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put the saucepan on the fire and stir until the chocolate is dissolved, then add a pint of granulated sugar and stir until it begins to boil. Cook for three minutes longer without stirring, then strain and cool. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, bottle and store in a cool place. When needed, put two tablespoonfuls of ice in a tumbler, add two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, one gill of milk and half a gill of carbonic or apollinaris water. Stir thoroughly before drinking.

**A FRUIT CLARET PUNCH.**—Boil together one pound of sugar and one quart of water for five minutes. Then add the grated rind of two lemons and four oranges and boil the mixture for ten minutes longer. Strain through a linen cloth and add to it one quart of cold water. Extract the juice from the lemon

and oranges and add it to the mixture, with one-quarter of a pint of candied cherries divided into halves, two dozen Malaga grapes cut in halves, two Tangerine oranges skinned and cut into bits, two or three slices of pineapple and a good-sized banana, also sliced. To the whole add one bottle of good claret and a quarter of a pint of Maraschino. Serve ice-cold and from a punch bowl.

**A GOOD TEA PUNCH** is always excellent for a piazza drink for any months of the late summer or early fall. In making a good tea punch fresh fruits are always preferable, but canned berries and other fruits may be substituted. Steep two generous teaspoonfuls of tea in two quarts of boiling water for five minutes. Then strain and add one pound of lump sugar, stirring all thoroughly until dissolved. Grate the peels of eight good-sized lemons and extract all the juice. Cut three oranges into slices, shred one pineapple, slice five bananas very thin and add a cupful of canned strawberries. When the tea is cold, add the fruits and let stand in the refrigerator for several hours. Place a cube of ice in the punch bowl, pour the mixture around it, and when well chilled serve in punch glasses. To get the best results from a fresh pineapple, peel and remove the eyes, tear apart with silver fork, reject the cores, sprinkle with sugar and let stand on the ice for twelve hours, when the punch will be ready to serve.

**A FRENCH PUNCH.**—The French are noted for their rare and delicate drinks. A famous Parisian recipe calls for two pounds of raisins, five pounds of dried apples and five gallons of water. Put all together in a small cask or earthen jar and let stand uncovered for three days, stirring occasionally from the bottom; then bottle with half a teaspoonful of sugar and a stick of cinnamon in each bottle. Cork tightly. Store in cool place.





By MRS. SARAH MOORE

THERE are so many good things that one can take on a picnic that it is hard to give recipes for all. Sandwiches, of course, always form the larger part of the luncheon. When packing food in a box or basket, it certainly is necessary to condense it as much as possible. Do not take anything that is very moist or that is unpalatable if eaten cold. Pack in all



CUCUMBER AND OLIVE SANDWICHES

the fruit you have room for, or, better still, carry a basket of fruit, for this is always appreciated. A box or two of sardines and a bottle of olives and small pickles will surely be very popular also.

**CHOCOLATE-COVERED BABAS** (see illustration).—Beat together until light two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two of melted butter. Add two well-beaten eggs and half a pint of milk. Sift one pint of flour, and mix through it two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Add a pinch of salt. Bake in tins of shape like illustration. When almost cold cover with chocolate icing, placing a little whipped cream on top of each, and decorate with a candied cherry and strips of angelica.

**CUCUMBER AND OLIVE SANDWICHES** (see illustration).—Butter the rye bread. Peel and slice the cucumbers and put in a napkin in a pail of ice to make them crisp. Then in each sandwich put slices of cucumber and pimolas, or stuffed olives, cut in two. Arrange sardines in and out around the dish.

**JELLIED VEAL**.—Cut a knuckle of veal in pieces and boil in as little water as possible until the meat will slip from the bones. Chop the meat fine; season with salt, pepper and sage or any other desired herb. Add to the water one tablespoonful of gelatine previously dissolved in cold water; boil it and put back the chopped meat and stir until quite thick. Put in a mold or pan until very cold. This is extremely appetizing when sliced at picnics.

**CHICAGO SANDWICH**.—Cut two slices of white bread half an inch thick and one slice of rye or graham bread the same thickness. Spread them with butter on both sides and brown in the oven. On one of the white slices place slices of cold chicken or turkey, and on top of the chicken two or three pieces of bacon well crisped. Cover this with the slice of brown bread, and on top of that put a leaf of lettuce, a radish or two nicely sliced and a little green pepper. Put a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on it and cover with the slice of white toast. Wrap each sandwich in

a piece of waxed paper and tie carefully. Serve to each guest at the picnic without unwrapping.

**BROWN BREAD SANDWICHES**.—Spread the bread with butter and then with cream cheese. Season with paprika and a little salt and slice some olives over all, and moisten with mayonnaise.

**NASTURTIUM SANDWICHES**.—Slice the bread very thin and spread with butter. Then arrange between the slices very tender nasturtium leaves and flowers dressed with a little mayonnaise. Cucumber, green pepper and lettuce, mixed and moistened with mayonnaise, make a delicious filling.

**GINGERBREAD SANDWICHES**.—Spread each slice with cream cheese, moistened with cream or with grated cheese rubbed to a paste with butter or cream. Put in thin strips of preserved ginger.



CHOCOLATE-COVERED BABAS

Some kinds of nuts make a good sandwich, especially English walnuts, chopped fine and mixed with some grated American cheese, blended together with cream and seasoned to taste. Spread this between either white or whole-wheat bread.

**A NOVEL SANDWICH**.—Butter alternate slices of brown and white bread and pile them one above another into a loaf. Cut the loaf thus formed across the slices. Butter them and pile them so that when this second loaf is cut the slices will be in white and brown blocks. Press the slices very closely together before cutting at all. Any cold meat can be used to put between the slices.

In spreading bread for sandwiches, the butter should be slightly warmed in order to prevent the bread from tearing and to insure its spreading evenly. When cress, lettuce or other salad is used in the sandwich, the leaf is usually allowed to project a trifle to improve its appetizing appearance. When using such greens, break them into mouthfuls before putting them between the slices. Mayonnaise is at the bottom of many delicious sandwich mixtures.

**CUCUMBER AND GREEN PEPPER FILLING**.—Mince them very fine or put through the chopper. These vegetables are very watery, and unless they are deprived of their juices the sandwich spread with them will become wet and unsightly. The

(Continued on page 950)



A BASKET OF FRUIT IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED



## Talks With Girls

EVERY girl wants to look just as pretty as possible, and it is perfectly right that she should try to do so. But there is one thing that most young people do not seem to understand, and

that is that no one can be pretty or "good looking," or even wholesome looking, unless she is healthy. You cannot be really beautiful unless you are healthy, for you can have neither a nice complexion nor bright, clear eyes unless you have pure, wholesome blood freely coursing through your veins. Now, to insure the blood keeping in a clean, healthy condition you need four things—pure food, fresh air, plenty of exercise and sufficient sleep.

First, then, with regard to food, I strongly advise you all, if you wish for a beautiful, clear skin and fine color, not to eat too much meat. By meat, of course, I mean not only beef and mutton, but poultry, game, strong soups and even fish, as these foods, if partaken of in large quantities, have a bad effect upon the health, and consequently upon the complexion.

"But," you exclaim, "what am I to eat, then, if I am allowed only a little meat?" Well, girls, you must eat more "beauty food." And now, of course, you want to know what "beauty food" is. Beauty food, then, is another name for vegetables, especially the common or garden kind, which those of you who are fortunate enough to live in the country grow in your own gardens and are, therefore, able to get in a delightfully fresh conditions. Now I don't suppose that it has ever occurred to you that when you are enjoying these delicious carrots and onions and potatoes that you are taking in some natural substance, which acts like a cosmetic, making your skin soft and clear and giving you a nice color. Yet such is the case. I dare say that you have heard that the women of Ireland are world-famed for their lovely complexions, and probably you also know that the Irish, especially the peasantry, eat very largely of potatoes. Well, there is not the slightest doubt that their beautiful skin and coloring are largely owing to this vegetable diet. But I must not forget to add that the potatoes should be boiled or baked in their "jackets," and that the liquor in which the other vegetables are stewed must invariably be served up with the vegetables themselves, for a large portion of the precious "alkaline salts," which make them so valuable, will have boiled out into this "gravy."

I want you to understand that whatever affects in any way the quality of the blood affects also not only the skin, but the hair and the eyes, the lips, the nails and even the figure, besides the internal organs, which we cannot see, but which are even more important. For, as you know, our various organs and limbs are not separate entities; they are all part and parcel of one whole, and are all fed and sustained by one and the same source—this stream of blood, which passes and repasses throughout the entire body, carrying nutriment and strength to every single hair, as well as to every toe and finger-tip.

And now, girls, if you want people to like you and seek your society, be original; do not go through life copying other people.

It is generally the wrong sort of people whom one copies. You cannot imitate a genius unless you have the qualities of greatness within you; you cannot parody a saintly woman unless you have the well-spring of goodness already existent within you. If you have these qualities there is no need for you to copy, because you will be great on your own account.

The older girls cannot, of course, go back; but the younger ones who read my remarks can cultivate the habit of seeing things through their own vision and not through borrowed eyes. Girls are fearful imitators. They try to copy their elders at school, and they do things in flocks. What one favorite thinks a whole class will think. They read the same books, admire the same pictures, and conceive a mad devotion for the photo of some romantic actor, who, in all probability, is the dullest person alive off the stage.

Boys are not so bad. They may do a certain number of things gregariously, but on the whole they manage to show some individuality of character. How thankful we are to meet boys or girls, men or women, who have views of their own; who know their own minds, and do not repeat, parrot-like, the words of other persons. Get in the way of observing things as you go through the day. Something is always happening that calls for notice, whether in the town or country. Think about what you have seen, and compare with other things that you have read. You are frequently surprised at what you read in books, imagining that the writer has been particularly fortunate in coming across noteworthy things, when, in reality, he may but be giving his impression of events that have also passed under your own notice. He sees them in a more original light than you; his temperament is different.

I once knew three or four clever journalists, one the editor of a great paper, who fell into the practice, when they were out together, of relating all they knew about certain objects that came in their way. One would say that the coffee-pot in which coffee was served to them after lunch came from such and such a place in Europe, because of certain peculiarities in its color and shape; another would tell whether it was cane or beet sugar that was used, and launch out into a description of the differences between the two—whence came one, and whence the other. In this way their fund of information became so much enlarged that it was a delight to be in their company. They not only observed, but they reflected upon what they observed, so that they came to take an original outlook upon life. They were never stereotyped.

Try yourselves to shun doing just what everyone else is doing. How tiresome it is to find grown-up people shaking hands in precisely the same manner, and saying the same foolish things in the same ridiculous slang terms. And what a relief it is to meet a man or woman who does not do all these things. You feel at once that he stands apart; he is not of the common herd. The same may be said of books. Such crowds are commonplace to a degree, without a spark of originality or ability, and then you come to one vigorous, alive, full of feeling.

By being original, do not understand me to mean what is commonly known as being cranky and disagreeable. There is certainly nothing original in that. It is not necessary to disagree with people violently to show originality. Originality simply means looking at things from one's own point of view.

## Settin' Up With Angeline

BY EDITH MINITER

AIN'T this been a glorious summer?  
Birds a-singin' right in tune;  
Seems like roses kept a-bloom n'  
In one everlastin' June.  
What if 'tis a-kind o' lowery?  
Sp'ilt th' hay? I sha'n't repine,  
Since I've got for occupation  
Settin' up with Angeline.

While you say so, summer's over,  
Hardest gain is soonest lost,  
When the sundown glows 'tis fadin',  
Blooms th' posy—comes th' frost.  
Don't you da'st to praise th' autumn,  
Tell me that the air's like wine—  
Me—quit of my occupation  
Settin' up with Angeline.

Always did like winter weather,  
Snow an' sleet don't bother me,  
Love to see black night a-settin',  
While th' wind's a-sailin' free.  
What if things is froze up solid?  
Balmy is this heart o' mine,  
Got th' best o' occupation,  
Settin' up with Emmeline!



## What is Your Fortune?



WE have had so many requests lately to republish this article at the first opportunity, that we have decided in this number to comply with the wishes of our friends and subscribers who are interested in this amusing pastime.

The easiest way to learn to tell fortunes is to take an old pack of playing cards and write plainly in ink on each card its especial significance. First begin with clubs, and on the face of the Ace write "Joy, money, or good news"; on the King write "A dark man, upright, faithful and affectionate"; on the Queen, "A dark woman, gentle and pleasing," and proceed according to the following list until the whole pack is thus marked:

Knave of Clubs—A clever and enterprising young man.

Ten of Clubs—Unexpected riches, success, or grandeur.

Nine of Clubs—Disobedience to friend's or parents' wishes.

Eight of Clubs—A dark person's affections, which if returned will be the cause of great prosperity.

Seven of Clubs—A small sum of money or unexpectedly recovered debt.

Six of Clubs—A lucrative business.

Five of Clubs—A prudent marriage.

Four of Clubs—Cautious against inconstancy or a change of object for the sake of money.

Three of Clubs—Shows that a person will be more than once married.

Two of Clubs—A disappointment.

Ace of Hearts—A love letter, or some pleasant news.

King of Hearts—A fair, liberal man.

Queen of Hearts—A mild, amiable woman.

Knave of Hearts—A gay young bachelor.

Ten of Hearts—Happiness, triumph, or a happy marriage.

Nine of Hearts—Wealth.

Eight of Hearts—Pleasure, company.

Seven of Hearts—A fickle and false friend, against whom be on your guard.

Six of Hearts—A generous but credulous person.

Five of Hearts—Troubles caused by unfounded jealousy.

Four of Hearts—A person who is not very easily won.

Three of Hearts—Sorrow caused by a person's own imprudence.

Two of Hearts—A kiss, from whom is told by the cards on each side of it.

Ace of Diamonds—A letter, soon to be received.

King of Diamonds—A fair man, hot tempered, obstinate and revengeful.

Queen of Diamonds—An ill-bred, scandal-loving woman.

Knave of Diamonds—A tale-bearing servant or an unfaithful friend.

Ten of Diamonds—A journey, or a change of residence.

Nine of Diamonds—Annoyance, or a family quarrel, or a lovers' quarrel.

Eight of Diamonds—A marriage late in life.

Seven of Diamonds—Satire, evil speaking.

Six of Diamonds—Early marriage and widowhood.

Five of Diamonds—Unexpected news.

Four of Diamonds—Trouble arising from unfaithful friends. Also a betrayed secret.

Three of Diamonds—Quarrels, lawsuits, and domestic disagreements.

Two of Diamonds—An engagement, against the wishes of friends.

Ace of Spades—Misfortune, spite.

King of Spades—An envious man, an enemy, or a dishonest lawyer, who is to be feared.

Queen of Spades—A dark widow.

Knave of Spades—A dark, ill-bred young man.

Ten of Spades—Tears, prison.

Nine of Spades—A most unlucky card, foretelling sickness and misfortune.

Eight of Spades—Warns a person to be cautious in his undertakings.

Seven of Spades—Slight annoyances.

Six of Spades—Wealth through industry.

Five of Spades—Shows that a bad temper requires correcting.

Four of Spades—Sickness.

Three of Spades—A journey.

Two of Spades—A removal.

The general character of the suits is as follows:

Clubs stand highest, and denote everything that is good and lucky. Whatever their position or surroundings, they presage good fortune, and no environment of evil can alter this altogether.

Hearts are next in good odor. They denote love, kindness, family affections, pleasure, and the genialities and beauties of life; but they may be tempered by relative cards and untoward situations.

Diamonds signify quarreling, opposition, hindrance and every possible drawback of a militant character.

Spades presage sadness, illness, loss of money and reputation, and death.

These are the general characteristics of the four suits; it must be clearly understood that the best cards may be modified by the circumstances of their positions. Happily, too, the worst cards are capable of improvement in the same way. For example, the King of Hearts may be cited as a man of good fortune, open-hearted and open-handed, and endowed with plentiful means to indulge his generous qualities; but if placed (in dealing out the cards) between two lesser

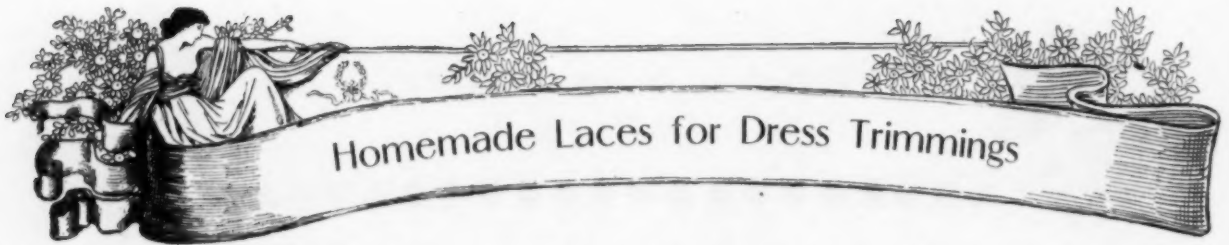
cards of the same suit, he may lose his source of income, his friends or his reputation, according to their individual significance. It is necessary, therefore, to weigh very carefully the juxtaposition of the cards as they drop from the dealer's hand.

Having marked your cards as directed, now proceed to shuffle the cards, and either cut them or have them cut for you (according to whether you are acting for yourself or another person), taking care to use the left hand. That done, turn them up by threes, and every time you find in these triplets two of the same suit—such as two hearts, two clubs, etc.—withdraw the highest card and place it on the table before you. If the triplet should chance to be all of the same suit, the highest card is still to be the only one withdrawn; but should it consist of three of the same value but different suits, such as three kings,

(Continued on page 945)







## Homemade Laces for Dress Trimmings

OUR first illustration shows a very stylish lace vest or inlet front of a dress or blouse. The foundation is of clear Brussels net, and the leaves and flowers are crochet, appliquéd one the right side. Crochet cotton No. 40 and a very fine hook are required. The fuchsias are composed of six separate pieces. Start with 9 ch, into which work single crochet, add 2 ch at the end, turn round and repeat the row on the other side of the chain, turn back and repeat, leaving the piece straight at one end and oval at the other. At the oval end put on 5 ch and work round it with single crochet. The four petals branching from the sides are worked upon 12 ch on one side only, commencing and finishing with one single crochet and treble between.

The globe is a ring, the size of which must be suggested by the size of the other parts. One-half of this ring is worked over, not into, the chain with single crochet, and the other half with treble. These six separate parts must be neatly sewn together, and when the flower is tacked in position upon the net this globe is filled in with long satin stitches and the stamens are worked on, showing a tiny knot at the end of each.

The bud is made with a chain along the center; the length must be in proportion to the size of the flower. Work into it one-third of the length single crochet, then treble, leaving three single at the point, then 2 ch for turning, and repeat the other side.

The leaves are rings of chain and should vary in size. Work over, not into, the chain 2 single crochet and as many treble as will fill the half; leaving room for 3 single at the point; repeat these stitches to fill the ring, then press it together into the form of a leaf. All the stems are plain chain for the thin parts.

**CROCHETED LACE INSERTION FOR SHIRT WAISTS OR LINGERIE DRESSES.**—This lace is made of cotton No. 30, but finer cotton, up to No. 60, can be used with advantage. First row—79 ch stitches, 1 d crochet in 4th ch counted backward, 3 ch fastened by single crochet, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 12 times from

\*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by single crochet, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Second row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 11 times from \*, 7 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 chain, turn. Third row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened in corresponding ch by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 6 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Fourth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 7 d c,



LACE VEST FOR A DRESS

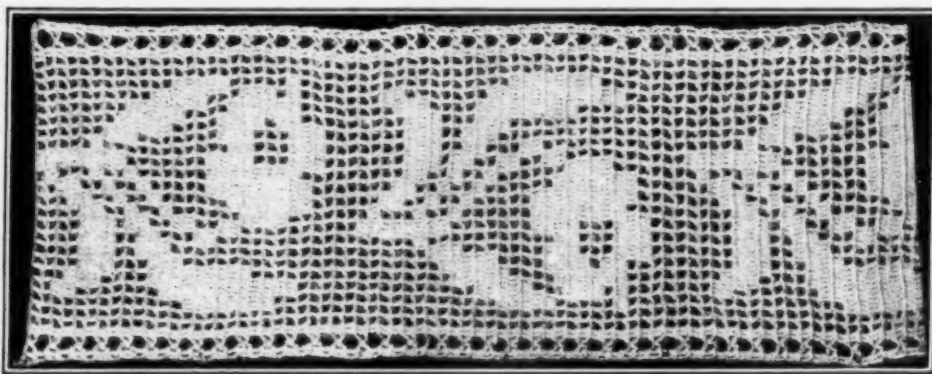
\* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 7 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch turn. Fifth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 22 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Sixth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 19 d c, 2 ch, fastened by d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 6 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Seventh row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 13 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Eighth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 9 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, 2 ch, 7 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Ninth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 10 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 10 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 7 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Tenth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 10 d c,

\* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 13 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twelfth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 13 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 10 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Thirteenth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened

by d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 2 times from \*, 2 d c, 2 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Fourteenth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 2 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 8

times from \*, 7 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Fifteenth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 7 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 9 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 10 d c,

(Continued on page 954)



CROCHETED LACE INSERTION FOR SHIRT WAISTS OR LINGERIE DRESSES

ing ch by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat 6 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Fourth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch fastened by d c, repeat twice from \*, 7 d c,

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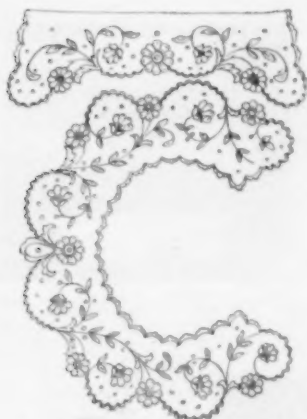
RESULT FROM THE USE OF THESE EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE EMBROIDERY PATTERNS. TO TRANSFER THE DESIGN TO THE MATERIAL IS THE WORK OF LESS THAN A MINUTE. READ DIRECTIONS AT BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE.



No. 25—Embroidery Design for Front of Shirt Waist Fastening in the Back. Suitable for either outline stitch or French embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 24—Embroidery Design for Shirt-Waist Front. To be worked in a combination of lace insertion, eyelet and shadow embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 23—Embroidered Collar and Cuffs, for tailor-made suit or separate coat. This design can be worked in French embroidery and outline stitch. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



Pattern A—Shirt-Waist Front. This design is intended for a shirt waist buttoning in the back, and may be worked in the new Wallachian embroidery stitch or in outline stitch, with the petals solid French knots. Mercerized cotton is the best for general wearing purposes. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 27—Skirt Panels, for Wallachian embroidery, but if preferred these can be worked in French embroidery and outline stitch. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 2264—Ladies' Shirt Waist. The pattern of this waist is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure; price, 15 cents. The embroidery design stamped on the front of this waist is Pattern A; price, 10 cents.

No. 2212—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt. The pattern of this skirt is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure; price, 15 cents. It is stamped with embroidery pattern No. 27; price, 10 cents.



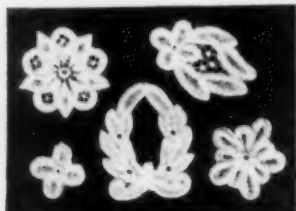
No. 23—Embroidery Design for Front of Shirt Waist Fastening in the Back. This is suitable for French embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

**DIRECTIONS.**—Design can be transferred in two ways: No. 1—Lay pattern face down on material. Wet back of pattern until design shows through, then cover back of wet pattern with stiff paper and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. This is the best way and does not wet the material. No. 2—Lay material on hard, smooth surface and sponge with damp cloth. Material must be damp, not wet. Lay pattern face down on damp material. Press firmly and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. When transferring, be very careful not to let pattern slip.

## Fancy Work Department



No. 816—Embroidered Collar and Cuffs, for jacket or tailor-made garment. This set is suitable for either ladies, misses or children, and is worked in eyelet and French embroidery on a very fine quality of imported Irish linen. Pattern stamped on linen, 30 cents; pattern stamped on linen will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working, 45 cents; pattern and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 21      No. 23      No. 24  
No. 22      No. 25

Lace Medallions and Dress Ornaments, ranging in size from 3 to 6 inches. Pattern of each stamped on cambric (including material for working), 10 cents; pattern of each stamped on cambric (including material for working) will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Each ornament ready made, 15 cents; each ornament ready made will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. We pay postage.

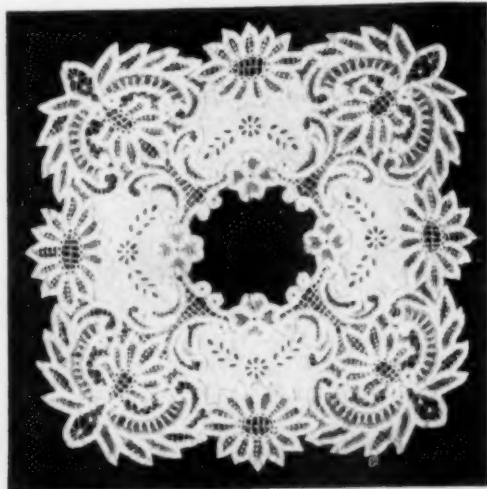
No. 813—Lace Table Cover. Size, 46x46 inches. Made with Arabian lace braid. This pattern forms a set with designs Nos. 809 and 810, shown on this page in the July McCall's. Pattern stamped on cambric, 35 cents; pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and material complete for working, \$1.85; pattern and material complete for working will be given free for getting 15 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

SEND for our illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request. It tells not only the prices, but also how to get all these lovely patterns and materials absolutely free.

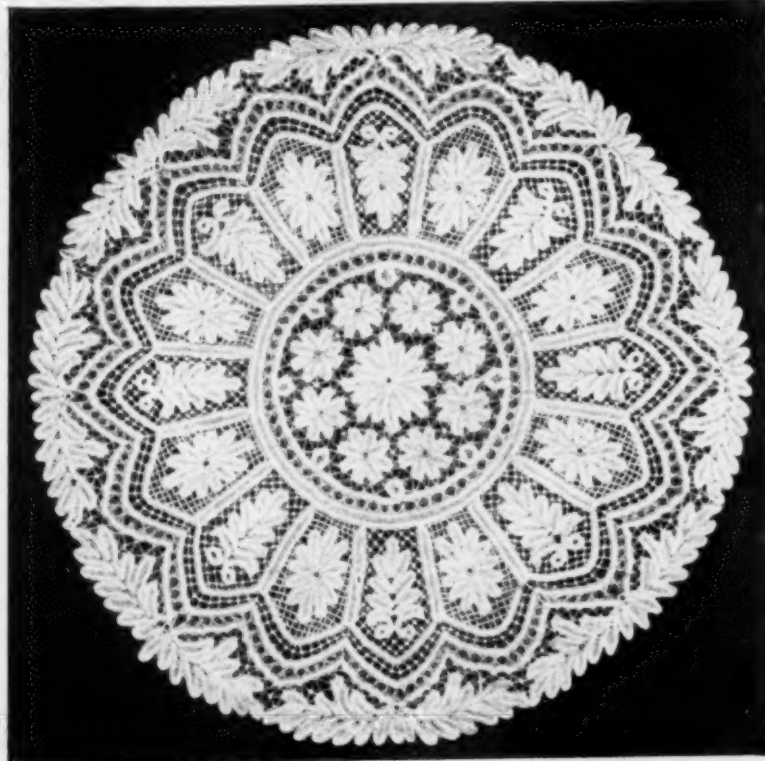
EVERY really smart summer coat, whether in woolen, silk or colored linen, is finished by an embroidered collar and cuffs, and what could be prettier or more stylish for this purpose than No. 816, shown in the upper left-hand corner of this page? Just opposite this is an embroidered linen jumper that can be very easily made by any girl or woman who is at all handy with her needle. The embroidery pattern is most effective, but "goes very quickly" and will not take long to work.

Turnover collar and cuffs are always useful and keep one looking neat and pretty. A very dainty little set (No. 817) is shown here.

In Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 we are filling a long-felt want by publishing a set of stylish lace medallions and dress ornaments, any one of which can be made in a few minutes. No. 813 is a lace table cover made of écru Arabian braid.



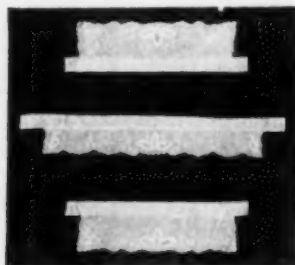
No. 814—Centerpiece. Size 24x24 inches. Made with Renaissance lace braid and embroidered eyelet linen center. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents; pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Pattern and material complete, including embroidery cotton to work linen center, 70 cents; pattern and material complete, including embroidery cotton to work linen center, will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 813



No. 815—Embroidered Jumper or Over-Blouse. Worked in eyelet and solid embroidery and made of a very fine quality of imported Irish linen. Pattern stamped on linen, 95 cents; pattern stamped on linen will be given free for getting 8 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working, \$1.20; pattern and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 10 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 817—Embroidered Turnover Collar and Cuff Set. Pattern stamped on very fine handkerchief linen lawn, 15 cents; pattern stamped on very fine handkerchief linen lawn will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working, 30 cents; pattern and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

BE sure to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's MAGAZINE, and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. This book is only 6 cents.

WE offer many of these fancy work patterns and materials as premiums for securing subscribers for McCall's MAGAZINE. See directions for club raisers, Premium Department, on page 955.



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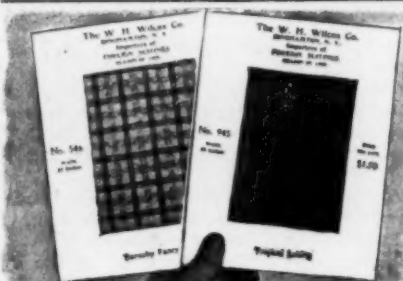
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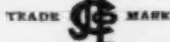
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### How to Wash Boys' Suits

THESE require very careful washing. If they are made of a firm texture they will stand a good deal of rubbing with a brush on the washing-board. They may be boiled after washing if there is no fear of any color in them running. After rinsing, starch in clear starch while still wet. The starch must not be too stiff, as the material is usually of a stiff nature. Wring well and dry slightly before ironing.

Be careful to choose a very clean place for drying, and dry with the wrong side out.

To iron the trousers, turn them on the right side, smooth them out on the table, with the waist at your left-hand side and the front uppermost. Iron the fronts of the two legs first, but not too dry; turn over and iron back, then iron over the fronts again. Iron bands and hems on the wrong side, and press hard with the iron to get a good gloss.

In ironing the jacket, commence with the collar, and if this is of navy blue or scarlet iron it on the wrong side only, or on the right side with a handkerchief laid over it; it should not be glossed. Next iron the sleeves on the right side, first the upper and then the under half.

In doing the jacket itself, keep the neck at your left-hand side, commence with the piece nearest to you and iron from one end to the other, smoothing out each piece as you go along; then finish off at the shoulders, round armholes and the inside of the jacket.

### The Care of Hair-Brushes

In many households this accessory to the toilet does not receive its due share of care and attention. It is only at rare intervals—perhaps at housecleaning seasons—that the brushes get a thorough cleansing; then they are allowed to do duty for months with nothing more being done to keep them in order than the comb drawn across them to remove loose hairs. As they absorb a certain amount of the natural oil of the scalp and collect the dust from the hair, they very soon become "clogged" and unable to perform the function of brushing to any great advantage.

#### WASH OFTEN AND CAREFULLY.

Once a fortnight all the hair brushes in daily use should be collected and thoroughly washed. To every pint of lukewarm water a dessertspoonful of household ammonia should be added; each brush should be held by the back, keeping that part clear of the water, and swirled backward and forward several times; the other hand may be put into the water and drawn across the hairs of the brush; shake well out of this water and dip into a basin of cold water, or hold below a running tap; shake free of water, dry back and handle with a soft cloth, and dry in a current of fresh air.

If this regular cleansing is carefully done, and the backs and handles kept dry and carefully wiped, the brushes will not only be more pleasant to use and more healthful, but will last much longer.

#### TO CLEAN THE BACKS.

To improve and preserve the polished wood of the brushes, rub it lightly over with boiled linseed oil and rub up with a soft duster. A drop or two of furniture polish may be used occasionally with good results. Fancy silver backs of brushes should be polished by making a thin paste of whiting and water, smearing the silver lightly, and brushing up with the plate brush; then dust over all carefully with an old silk handkerchief.

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### Her Sense of Justice

(Continued from page 901)

own set, and then see if you still love the rough country girl."

"I will always love you, and that can make no possible difference. Besides, you should not call yourself a country girl, as if you were an uneducated villager. You are better read than any girl I know, and an artist."

"Yes," answered Margaret simply, "I read a great deal and I can paint—I know all about these things. It is surface things I don't know about—manners and dress. I saw your sister when she came down last week, and I understood."

"What do dress and things like that matter?" exclaimed Jack impatiently.

"They matter a great deal. Your own people would be ashamed of me, and you'd lose your friends. I don't think you are strong enough to fight against all that. On the other hand, I believe you love me, and I can help you in your career, I know."

"And you will learn to love me, my dearest."

"I don't think so."

"Margaret!" There was pain in his cry.

"Well, I can love you; in fact, I do love you in a way. If you think that is enough."

The girl was suffering intensely as she offered to give up the great thing of life—the love that she might some day find—to her sense of justice.

"Jack," she said presently, in answer to his pleading, "I will marry you now, secretly, and leave you. In a year's time you can claim me as your wife."

And Jack could not shake her purpose.

They discussed plans, and then Margaret went to her father.

"I want five thousand dollars, father," she said.

The old man stared at her.

"You are mad, girl!" he said.

"No, I am not. I must have it. I know where you have thousands and thousands in money and gems." The latter was a wild guess, but she saw it was true by the expression of fear that came over her father's face.

"You have been educated," he answered; "you have had the best of lessons."

"Only in painting, and I need to know other things," she told him. "I must know how to dress, and how to do everything. I am going to marry Jack Hampton, but I shall not do so if I disgrace him. I will train for a year, and try to learn everything." The old man surprised her greatly at this point. His little eyes gleamed.

"And restore the Hall and the family. Yes, yes; that'll do. You'll promise to restore the

Hall when you have come into possession of the money?"

"Yes," answered Margaret; "it will be for the family."

"For the family, the rightful owners!" And he left her muttering: "All mine, mine now! Mine by right!"

Margaret heard the words, but paid no attention to them. She had got her way.

Her plans were carried out. She married Jack Hampton and then, assuming her new name, she went away. She traveled for months; she studied art in Paris and Dresden; she went to Vienna and studied people. Nothing escaped her; her quick mind observed all. She spent the last of her few hundreds on clothes, and at the end of the time she was ready to return, a changed creature so far as appearance went. She was a smart and beautiful woman. Before letting her husband know of her return she went down to Hampton.

The old man was dying. As she went into his room he looked at her, and a smile of satisfaction came over her face.

"She is worthy," he muttered. "Girl, you are the image of your great-grandmother."

Margaret looked at the picture he indicated. It was that of the beautiful wife of Thomas Hampton, the last owner of Hampton Hall.

"Why didn't you tell me?" she asked. "You could have saved me. It is yours—the treasure, I mean."

The poor old man gazed at her in his half-witted way.

"Of course," he said. "My father was the eldest son. He told me where the money was, and to keep the house in the family." The old man was getting very feeble, weakened by excitement.

"In the family; but the treasure—had been hers." He pointed again to the picture.

After a long pause, he continued.

"I kept it. I was not worthy to use it. You are—you are!"

He did not speak again.

Margaret sobbed by the bed long after he was dead. She was broken-hearted; not at the loss of her father so much as the loss of her freedom. She had sacrificed all uselessly.

After some weeks, when she had put her affairs in order and knew herself to be a great heiress, she sent for her husband. Drearly she awaited his arrival. Then one day she saw a man walk up to the house. She watched him come nearer and nearer. Then he saw her. A great joy was in his face. The face she had last seen as a boy's was now a man's, so patient, so strong. He held out his arms, and she—she threw herself into them.

"Jack, dear Jack," she cried. "I believe you'll do."

### The Child's Advice

LITTLE Arthur stood peering down into the countenance of his baby sister, whom the nurse was singing to sleep.

"Say, nurse," he finally whispered, "it's nearly unconscious, isn't it?"

The nurse nodded in the affirmative and sang on.

"Then don't sing and more or you'll kill it."

WIFE—I came across a bundle of your old love-letters today.

Husband—Did you read them over?

Wife—Yes.

Husband—And what was the effect of that perusal?

Wife—I wondered which was the bigger fool—you for writing them or I for marrying you after receiving them.

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### What is Your Fortune?

(Continued from page 939)

etc., they are to be all appropriated. We will suppose that, after having turned up the cards three by three, you have been able to withdraw eight, leaving forty-four cards, which you shuffle and cut and again turn up by threes, acting precisely as you did before, until you have obtained either thirteen, fifteen or seventeen cards. Remember that the number must always be uneven, and that the card representing the person for whom the essay is made must make one of it. Even if the requisite thirteen, fifteen or seventeen have been obtained, and this one has not made its appearance, the operation must be gone through again.

The card chosen to represent either yourself or the person whose fortune you are telling must be selected according to complexion of the chooser—King or Queen of Diamonds for a very fair person, ditto of Hearts for one rather darker, Clubs for one darker still, and Spades only for one very dark indeed. The card chosen also loses its significance, and simply becomes the representative of a dark or fair man or woman, as the case may be.

Arrange the cards you have just dealt out in a half circle in front of you, and from the card that represents yourself or the person whose fortune you are telling you proceed to count seven, and thus light on the first card to influence your fortune. You must consider first its simple significance, and then its relative significance as influenced by the cards on either side of it. When the meaning of this card has been thoroughly investigated you can count on the next seventh card, always remembering to count from left to right. It is rather a good plan to draw a card that has been investigated a little above the exact line of your semi-circle; or you may use counters or scraps of paper to show which cards have already been treated as seventh cards. In the latter case do not put the counters on the cards, but opposite them on the outer edge of the table, for, though the card as a simple seventh card has been investigated, it still has its significance and relative effect on the others. To make our meaning more clear, we will now give a specimen diagram of a hand "laid" as we have directed, and will go through it, card by card, giving as shortly and concisely as possible the meaning of the whole.

Let us take the Queen of Hearts as the representative. She stands for a loving and attractive woman, but her position at the moment, beside the Knave of Diamonds, signifies that she ought to beware of an unfaithful servant or inferior, who has it in his power to give her annoyance; fortunately the Ten of Clubs on her other side points at unexpected money resources which may extricate her from her difficulty. Counting seven cards from the Queen of Hearts we reach the Ten of Diamonds; this is a journey; the Seven of Clubs and the Eight of Hearts on either side denote special prosperity, both in money matters and the affections; the journey will be both profitable and pleasant. The next seventh card is the Queen of Spades, a widow or elderly woman; her influence is not likely to be friendly, but it is, in this case, counteracted by the Ten and Knave of Hearts (the suit of the representative and consequently sympathetic); the Ten signifies satisfaction after annoyance; the Knave of Hearts, we may conclude that mischief or hindrance contemplated by the elderly widow will be put a stop to by the young man—a blonde person, by the by—and that great relief and satisfaction ensue. In the next seventh card

(the Ace of Clubs) we have good news, but the Seven and Ten of Spades proclaim it to be transitory and soon turned to mourning; there is even a suspicion of shame in the transaction, but luckily this will be found to be a false alarm. The King of Hearts and the Knave of Clubs side by side are two persons who play a strong part in the fate of the representative; the King is blonde and probably a relation, or perhaps an old and intimate friend; the Knave is dark, energetic and quick in seizing an opportunity; the Nine of Diamonds on the other side foretells family talk and interest evoked by the circumstance of the two men's influence on the person who is having the fortune told, and points at difference of opinion. However, as may be very clearly seen, the next step from the King to the representative is a marriage, and the fact of the suit being sympathetic is of the best augury, and closes this hand, for, as it will be seen, any further choice of the seventh card would repeat the operation on the old lines.

To recapitulate a little. You go through the cards laid out before you, beginning by counting seven cards from the card representing the person who is having the fortune told, counting that card as one, till the significance of this seventh card is shown, and also how it is modified by the cards on each side of it; then you count seven again from this seventh card and proceed as before, until in your counting you strike a card you have already used as a seventh card; this closes the fortune.

Now take up the cards, shuffle them, cut and ask the person consulting you to make a wish. Then have him or her cut the cards with the left hand and notice what card is cut. Shuffle them again, and deal out into three packs. Examine each of these in turn, and if you find the card you turned up next to either the one representing the person whose fortune you are telling, or the Ace of Hearts or the Nine of Hearts, he will get his wish. If it be in the same parcel with any of these, without being next them, there is a chance of the wish coming to pass at some more distant period; but, if the Nine of Spades appears, he may count on being disappointed.

In laying out the cards for the fortune sometimes two or three cards of the same value happen to come together. When this happens it has an especial significance, for instance:

- Four Aces coming together, or following each other, announce danger.
- Three Aces—Good tidings.
- Two Aces—A plot.
- Four Kings—Rewards, dignities, honors.
- Three Kings—A consultation on important business, with a highly satisfactory result.
- Two Kings—A partnership in business.
- Four Queens—Company, society.
- Three Queens—Morning calls.
- Two Queens—A meeting between friends.
- Four Knaves—A noisy party, mostly young people.
- Three Knaves—False friends.
- Two Knaves—Evil intentions.
- Four Tens—Success in projected enterprise.
- Three Tens—Improper conduct.
- Two Tens—Change of trade or profession.
- Four Nines—A great surprise.
- Three Nines—Joy, fortune, health.
- Two Nines—A little gain.
- Four Eights—A short journey.
- Three Eights—Thoughts of marriage.
- Two Eights—A brief love dream.
- Four Sevens—Intrigues among friends, threats, snares and disputes.
- Three Sevens—Sickness, premature old age.
- Two Sevens—Levity.



MAHLON V. STEVENS, Rochester, N. H.

"feels just as he looks in the photo," writes his father. "He was given up, and we tried every food on the market.

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was the last, and you can see the results."

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Miss L. Mae Wainman of Evansville, Ind., whose picture appears above, writes: "To all ladies who desire a beautiful complexion I recommend Lablache Face Powder."

Refuse Substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink or Cream. 50c. a box, of druggists or by mail. Send 10c. for sample.

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135 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.







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Most of the little troubles and maladies common to your little one can be entirely avoided when you know how to guard against them from the beginning.

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Every mother should have a copy of this book. We will send it Free, together with a free trial package of NESTLÉ'S FOOD (enough for twelve feedings). Send for them TO-DAY.

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No gaps or puckers, but always smooth, flat seams with

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Patent **INVISIBLE EYES**

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Triangle Ends hold the Eye securely in place. Different from all other eyes and better. Stronger and more durable than silk loops. Black or white. All sizes at all stores or by mail. 2 doz. eyes 6c; with spring hooks 10c. Sold only in envelopes.

**PEET BROS., Dept. D, Philadelphia, Pa.**

### The Man Who Found Himself

(Continued from page 907)

They walked Prince the rest of the way, and when they came to the strip of alfalfa along the creek bottom, now in full bloom and ready for the first cutting, Billy laid his hand on the lines and stopped the horse. The odor of the bloom was beginning to rise with the early falling dew.

"Smells mighty good, don't it? But I just got a sniff of somethin' a heap nicer. Don't you smell it, too—ma's coffee's b'il'n'?"

When they reached the ranch-house door, Tommy Haskins's ma met them and started to extend Tommy's companion a hearty Kansas greeting and to say that supper was already on the table, when she paused, scrutinized Billy's face closely, and exclaimed:

"Good land alive! If it isn't Billy McGuire! Pa! pa! Come here this minut'! Here's Billy McGuire, that I used to go to school with back in Indiana, long before I ever saw you! My memory's better'n yours, Billy McGuire! You don't know me? Don't you recollect the girl that used to hold you with one hand and wash your face in a snow-bank with the other? Well, I'm her!"

Then Billy replied, while the sound of his boy name, spoken in an old-time voice, ran through his veins like wine:

"Molly Briggs, sure as I live! I thought this morning that I had seen those eyes of Tommy's somewhere before!"

Tommy's pa came forward, smiling, and shook hands cordially with Billy McGuire, and asked him if he had just come out to Kansas.

"Why, no!" said Billy. "I've lived at the county seat for the last ten years."

"Well," put in Tommy's ma, "we've been out here a dozen years this spring, and the last six of 'em right here on Walnut Creek. How on earth does it happen that we've never heard tell of you?" Then a flash of intelligence lit up her face. "It can't be—yes, it is, too! Pa, I'll declare if you didn't vote for Billy last fall! Don't you remember—'For Representative, W. H. McGuire'? I noticed the name at the time, but I never thought once of its bein' Billy!"

After supper they insisted that Billy had to stay all night. But Billy declared that he was compelled to take the morning train for Topeka to look after a case he had in the Supreme Court. So they did the next best thing, and made the most of an old-fashioned evening visit that lasted until the hands on the big, old-fashioned clock pointed alarmingly to the XII on its face.

Tommy Haskins sat wide-eyed all evening, listening to the talk about the Smiths and the Wigginses and the Dillingbecks, and about the church festivals at the chapel, where, town against country boys, a cake was voted to the prettiest girl. And the country girl was the winner. And—of all things!—her name was Molly Briggs! And then and there Tommy Haskins resolved that, when he went back with his ma to visit at gran'pa's next fall, he would see at least two places. He would see Wesley Chapel, where his ma had been voted "the prettiest girl"; then he would have her show him the identical spot where she had washed Billy's face in the snowbank.

When Billy had at last said good-by at the front gate, and had promised to come back the next Sunday week and stay all day, the moon was riding high in the sky and the smooth road was almost as light as day. At the cross-roads he turned to look back, and saw them slowly walking toward the house—Tommy Haskins and his ma and his pa, hand in hand.

As he faced about and drew the lines with a firmer grip, his thoughts fell into rhythm with the rhythm of his horse's clattering feet, and both seemed to say over and over:

"Billy McGuire—is found—is found!"

### A Few Smart Sayings

**TIMMINS**, who believes in the old saying: "See a pin, pick it up, and all day long you'll have good luck," one day saw a pin in the street. Bending down to get it, his hat tumbled off and rolled in the gutter, his eyeglasses fell and broke on the pavement, his suspenders gave way behind, he burst the buttonhole on the back of his shirt collar, and he all but lost his new false teeth. But he got the pin.

**SILAS OATCAKE**—How much be it from here tew Stringtown?

**Ticket Agent**—Do you want a round-trip ticket?

**Silas Oatcake**—Don't keer whether it be round er square jist so it'll take me ter Stringtown an' back agin.

**GENTLEMAN**—But I am afraid he wouldn't make a good watch-dog.

**Man (with bull terrier)**—Not a good watch-dog! Why, lor' bless your 'art, it was only last week that this very animal held a burglar down by the throat and beat his brains out with his tail.

**Hicks**—Going to celebrate your wooden wedding, are you?

**Wicks**—Yes.

**Hicks**—Well, I guess I will celebrate my wouldn't wedding. It was just five years ago that that girl from Chicago said she wouldn't marry me.

"Now," said an Irishman, after a serious accident to a fellow-miner, "we'll have to send some man to break the news to poor Moriarty's wife."

"Send Hannigan," suggested one of the gang. "He's just the man to break the news gradual—mind how he stutters!"

"Your wife used to like to sing, and she played the piano a lot. Now we don't hear her at all. How's that?"

"She hasn't the time. We have two children."

"Well, well! After all, children really are a blessing."

"THOUGHT you said you had plowed that ten-acre field?" said the first farmer.

"No; I only said I was thinking about plowing it," said the second farmer.

"Oh, I see; you've merely turned it over in your mind."

"You never applaud at a concert."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "If I enjoy a piece well enough to applaud it, I know by that fact that it isn't the sort of music that mother and the girls would approve of my applauding."

"THE great poets are born," remarked the sententious person.

"Yes; and they are also dead," replied the editor, warily.

**ASTRONOMER**—There are many stars that are never seen.

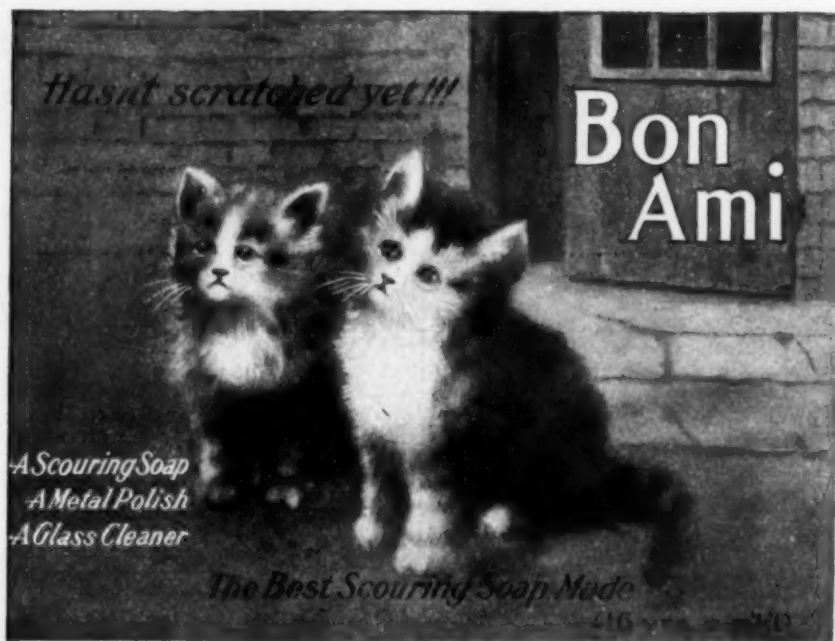
**Theatrical Manager**—Yes; and there are a whole lot that ought never to be seen.

*Hasn't scratched yet!!!*

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A Scouring Soap  
A Metal Polish  
A Glass Cleaner

*The Best Scouring Soap Made*



**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM**

**TOILET POWDER**

A Positive Relief For—  
**PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN,** and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.



**HEALTH, COMFORT and ECONOMY**

in Stockings, because they stay up—Wear longest—No supporters to buy—Botton at waist—Fit perfect—Protect health. Summer and Winter weights.

**FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS**

**"Fay Ideal" Stockings**

are best made. Every pair guaranteed. TRY THEM. Money back if not satisfied. Buy from dealer or give his name and we will send on receipt of price. Canvassing agents wanted where we have no dealers. Write for free circular.

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**We Trust You 10 Days**

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**Send no money** write today for this handsome 14-inch, beautifully curled, carefully selected, Dutch Feather, any color. If you find it a big bargain remit \$1.85 each, or sell 3 feathers and get your own free. Enclose in postage. Write for catalogue.

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ADVERTISER—I wish this advertisement placed in some part of the paper where people will be sure to see it.

Editor—Yes, sir; yes, sir. I can put it right alongside of an editorial, if you wish.

Advertiser—Hem! Please put it alongside of the baseball news.

## Novel and Pretty Styles for August

(Continued from page 911)

and back are side-pleated. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, eleven and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is five and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

## Useful Hints

CANDLES which are placed in candlesticks on the mantelpiece, and are seldom used, frequently become dusty and smut-stained, necessitating frequent renewal. They can, however, be left in their original position for any length of time, should they remain unused, if they are periodically wiped with a little alcohol.

WHEN cleaning boards scrub the way of the grain of the wood. Use plenty of warm water. Wash and dry one small piece at a time. Do not put more water on the boards than is necessary to make them clean, as they will take very long to dry if made too wet. When the boards have been well scrubbed, they must be rubbed with a clean cloth, wrung out of clean warm water; then with a dry cloth, the way of the grain. If the boards are not well rubbed and dried they will not be a good color, even after a good scrubbing. After cleaning a room, open windows and doors to allow a free circulation of air for several hours after washing, and do not lay carpets down until the boards are quite dry. Always scrub bedrooms in the morning if possible, as they should be perfectly dry before being slept in, or severe cold or perhaps serious illness may result.

AN easy method of mending a lace curtain in a hurry, until time can be spared for darning it, is to cut a piece of net of a mesh as near a match to that of the curtain as possible, dip it in boiled starch and iron over the torn part until dry.

GLASSES which have held milk should never be washed in warm water while the dregs of the milk still cling round the edges. If the glass is first rinsed out in cold water, it can

then be washed safely in warm water in the usual way.

AN old-fashion recipe for cleaning the inside of a rusty kettle consists in filling it to the brim with hay. As much water as it will hold should then be poured over the top and the kettle placed on the fire and boiled for several hours, more water being added when required.

TEA-LEAVES are invaluable as a means of cleaning varnished paint. When sufficient have been laid aside, they should be placed in a tin basin full of water and soaked for half an hour. The tea, when strained, should be used instead of soap and water to clean the varnished surfaces.

A TEASPOONFUL of medicine is frequently ordered to be given to an invalid; but teaspoons vary in size and depth, and one may hold half as much again as another. The safest thing to have is a proper medicine-glass, with tea and tablespoonfuls marked on it. Get one from a druggist.

AN efficient cement for mending china may be made at home with very little trouble. A paste is made of powdered quicklime and the white of an egg and a whey of milk and vinegar in equal parts, and the mixture must be beaten well and warmed, not heated. The broken edges of the china must also be exposed to heat before the cement is applied. A very thin coating is sufficient, and the joint should be held firmly in place until the cement has dried, and it will prove a very durable solution.

THE careful housewife has a use for everything, and the daily papers are by no means an inconsiderable factor toward insuring a clean kitchen. For instance, a supply of paper folded in eight and hung up over the kitchen sink will be found most convenient to slip under a hot kettle that has just been lifted from the stove. A store of full-sized sheets should likewise be kept in the kitchen-table drawer, so that there is always one handy to spread over the table if necessary during work, and which can be afterward burnt.

## HEALTH AND INCOME

### Both Kept Up on Scientific Food

A reasonable amount of good health is necessary to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

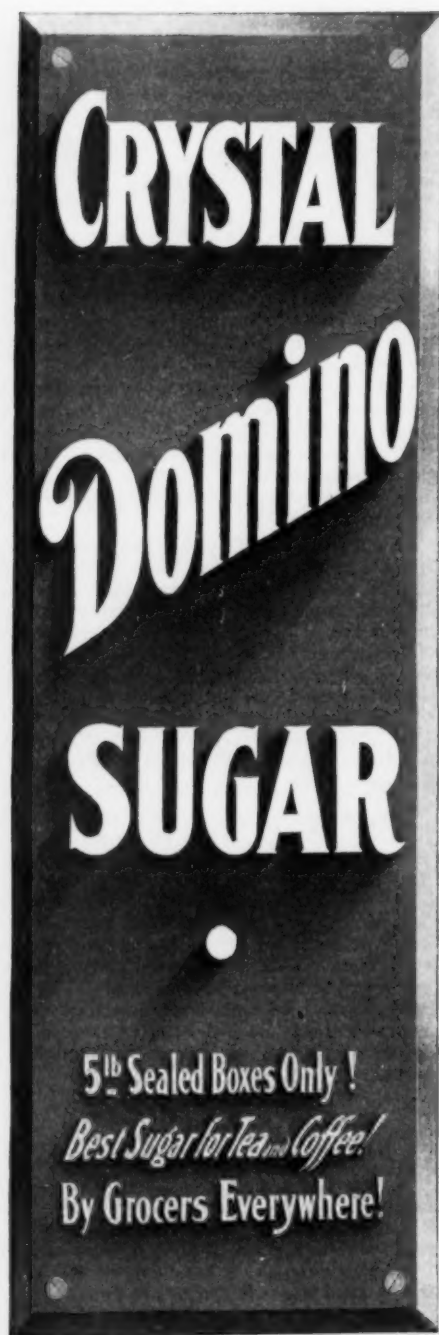
"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago, through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became a nervous invalid and got so bad it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. I consider now that it is to Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



**CRYSTAL**  
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**SUGAR**

5<sup>lb</sup> Sealed Boxes Only!  
*Best Sugar for Tea and Coffee!*  
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## Lerma Flannels

Fleeced Back 28 INCHES WIDE Fast Colors

## Admiral Percales

Improved Finish 36 INCHES WIDE Fast Colors

High-grade printed fabrics for wrappers, house and street gowns, dressing sacks, shirt-waists and dresses for children.

Acknowledged the best of their class.

Variety of patterns, smart and up-to-date, yet conservative.

Retail prices of both, 10 cents per yard.

Be sure that the tickets all bear the name of the makers, the **Hamilton Manufacturing Company**.

If your home retailer will not supply you,

write to

Joy, Langdon & Co., Manufacturers' Agents  
Boston and New York



## Wedding

Invitations, Announcements, Etc.  
too in script lettering, including two  
sets of envelopes, \$9.50. 100 Visit-  
ing Cards, 50c. Write for samples.

C. OTT ENGRAVING CO., 1048 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Stylish and Serviceable Summer Gowns

(Continued from page 913)

wide will be required, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and a half yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2179-2204 (15 cents each).—This pretty lingerie dress is made of fine white Persian lawn. The waist has the body and sleeves cut in one and trimmed with insertion and lace medallions. The fulness of the front and back is tucked beneath the shaped portion that is cut in one with the sleeves. At the neck is a round yoke and stock collar made of allover lace. The closing is in the center-back beneath a box-pleat. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2204) has six gores and is trimmed with clusters of tucks and lace medallions. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires for any size, nine and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, nine and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or six yards forty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four and five-eighths yards for the twenty-six inch size.

## Seasonable Styles for Summer Resorts

(Continued from page 915)

requires for any size, four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1838) is one of the very newest models and has a five-gored upper portion, like an overskirt, tucked to yoke depth on each side of the front and lengthened by a straight flounce trimmed with tucks. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, thirteen and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, eight and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or seven and a half yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt is five and a half yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2151-2232 (15 cents each).—This smart suits consists of a loose coat of allover embroidery and a white linen skirt. The coat is one of the jaunty short styles that are so very modish in this kind of garment. The sleeves in our model are short, but if preferred they can be continued to the wrists. This is a very easy garment to make, as a box coat requires almost no fitting except at the shoulders. Our pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, three yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. Woolen materials, silks of all sorts, linen, piqué, duck, etc., can be successfully used for this coat.

The skirt (No. 2232) is in the straight box-pleated style. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, nine yards of material twenty-four inches wide, six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, five and one-eighth yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. It is four and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

## Nursery Notes

REMEMBER, the younger the child the greater the danger from burns and scalds.

If a large part of the surface of the body is burnt even slightly, it is worse than a small but severe burn. Burns and scalds on the neck and chest are particularly serious.

OFTEN terrible cases of scalding happen through a child pulling a boiling kettle, or pan, or washtub or even a teapot over himself. Never leave a utensil of hot liquid where a child can reach it, nor have the child on your knee while pouring out the tea; they are so quick to grab hold of a teapot or cup.

A CHILD should never be allowed to sleep with a grown-up person if it is possible for it to have a bed to itself; and never allow a child to even sleep in the same room with a person in bad health or advanced in life.

AN outdoor nap for baby has become necessary as a fresh-air tonic, sensible mothers placing their babies in the open air for a daily nap. In cold days it is best to wrap the baby in light yet warm blankets, after the fashion of the squaw mother.

NERVOUS children are extremely likely to contract the disagreeable habit of nail-biting. This may be speedily cured by painting the tips of the fingers with aloes, extract of quassia, asafetida or some other disagreeable substance.

THE skin and hair are very safe guides whereby to form an opinion as to the health of a child. The former, in case of delicacy, is dry and harsh and very often rough; the latter loses its gloss and becomes dry and dead-looking, and the ends split.

IN order to keep a child's body uniformly warm, nothing can be better than a woolen garment for a skin-covering to avoid chills. But remember, the garment worn next the skin must be made of pure wool, without any admixture of cotton in it.

LET the children have sweets. The system craves them. They impart warmth and energy; they nourish and build up the tissues. The best time to give the children sweets is at meal time. Let fruits, jelly, syrup or honey form part of each meal, and then children will not so often plead for candy and cake. Let the children have sweets, but see to it that they are furnished the proper kind, at the right time, and in sensible quantity.

## How to Put On a Corset

MUCH depends on the way in which a corset is put on. The following hints may be useful:

Fasten the abdominal hooks first, lifting the body, with a long breath, at the same time, and holding the head well back.

After the top of the front is hooked, draw the looped laces from eyelets slightly below the waist, pulling the bottom of the corset much tighter than the top.

Through this simple means healthy breathing is permitted, for bodices are so loose that it is only at the waist and hips the figure needs to be held taut.

To keep the corset in good shape when off the person, many women use a block of wood, round which the corset is wrapped tightly and kept in place on the block with a ribbon or pins. It is then wrapped in tissue paper to preserve cleanliness, and put away perhaps in a drawer faintly scented with orris-root. There is no better perfume than orris-root for all the secret matters of woman's dress.



## No Excuse for Spoiled Preserves!



If you are putting up fruit this year don't run any risk of its spoiling. We make a new kind of jar rings, which will absolutely exclude air and keep your fruit in perfect condition. Send 10c for a sample dozen

**Paruco**  
RUBBER JAR RINGS

neatly packed in a convenient dust-proof box, and see for yourself how much better they are than any jar ring you have ever used.

Pure Para rubber, not waste, is used in PARUCO rings. They are made extra thick to prevent cutting through by the sharp edges on zinc or glass tops—a feature not found in the ordinary thin jar rings you have used. Each dozen is packed snugly in a neat box and sealed so as to keep in perfect shape and condition until you are ready for them.

When you order mention your grocer's name and state whether you use Mason, Vacuum, Lightning or Crown jars. There is a PARUCO ring for every make of jar you use. You may find them in some good grocers, but if you don't already know where, don't wait to run around—it's too important. Send 10c for the sample—now, today; and 12c for each extra dozen you require. Interesting Jar Ring Booklet P with sample order.

**PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.**  
JEANNETTE, PA.

### For Sealing Fruit Jars

The only sure way to keep fruit is to seal the jars with Paraffine. Screw the lids on tightly and after the fruit has become cold dip the jars into a pan of melted Paraffine.

## Pure Refined PARAFFINE

makes a perfect airtight seal—impossible for contents to spoil.



It's a great labor-saving article. Used in the laundry, it makes washing and ironing easier. Rubbed on floors keeps them bright and glossy. Sold in handy size cakes; all dealers. Ask for Pure Refined Paraffine.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
of New York  
(Incorporated)

Subscribers will kindly mention McCall's MAGAZINE when answering advertisements.

### Modish Tailor Suits for Summer

(Continued from page 920)

The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, with nap or one way, eleven and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or five and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide; without nap or up and down, ten yards of material twenty-two inches wide, five and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. Width of skirt around the bottom, five and a half yards.

### A Page of Dainty Dressing Sacques

(Continued from page 925)

this lower portion can be gathered onto the yoke. Two separate styles of sleeves are given in the pattern—the pleated sleeves shown in this view, and the flowing sleeves divided up the outer arm. The pattern of this dainty dressing sacque comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. For the thirty-six inch size, you will need four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four-inches wide, four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide.

### Laughter and Health

LAUGHTER is the elixir of life, which sends good red blood coursing down through the veins, calls the bloom of health to the cheek, the twinkle of joy to the eye, the elasticity of vigor to the step, and soothes the soul with the balm of a good conscience. It braces, invigorates, renews, brings back the sunshine and happiness of life, dispelling the darkness and misery which have gathered by the wayside, lifts the funeral pall of gloom from the fair face of nature, revealing it in its true beauty and brightness, and warms the heart of the world with the genial glow of its benign influence.

Man was made to laugh, for he was created to be happy. And not alone does the cheerful individual create happiness for himself, but he distills it, exudes it around him as a fragrant perfume from some rare exotic, so that others partake of it too.

If you look on the bright side of things it takes the drudgery and worry and pain out of life, snatches the sting from poverty, robs defeat of its conquest and disease of its worries.

Let no difficulties daunt us, but with courage let us face them and overcome them. Some people, when they come to the least obstacle, capitulate without firing a shot at the enemy. This is a poor warfare.

Trials only bring out the good in human nature, strengthen and refine it. Don't worry when you meet them. Face them boldly. Meet them with a cheerful countenance and a merry laugh, and these will chase away the cohorts of gloom by which they are surrounded and call happiness to your aid.

"WHY is she getting a divorce?"

"On the grounds of misrepresentation. She says that before they were married he claimed to be well off."

"And what does he say?"

"He says he was, but didn't know it."

"Lippincott's Magazine."

COLONEL—What do army regulations make the first requisite in order that a man may be buried with military honors?

Private MacShorty—Death, yer honor.

### Try Them Yourself

Do you want some very good tongue exercise? You can get it by reading, or attempting to read, rapidly the following sentences. For those who may have in future life to read or speak in public, there is more in such exercise than mere fun:

Six little thistle sticks.

Flesh of freshly-fried fish.

Two toads, totally tired, tried to trot to Tedbury.

The sea ceaseth, but sufficeth us.

Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared sickly six sickly silky snakes.

She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in.

Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swam swan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock, a black spot on the black back of the black haddock.

Susan shineth shoes and socks, socks and shoes shineth Susan; she ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.

You know the tongue-twister Peter Piper, but there are others which are harder. One of the worst is, "Mixed biscuits." Try saying that rapidly, and if you succeed, say this, "Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane street."

Then try saying over and over again, just as fast as you can, "Six slender saplings," and see if your tongue doesn't get nicely twisted.

Some people also contend that it is extremely difficult to say even such a simple thing as "Troy boat" fast and many times over without getting the words mixed.

HAPPINESS, though it may not seem so, is far more dependent upon patiently doing the best we can than upon any temporary triumph we may attain.

### A FOOD DRINK

#### Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee."

"I began to use Postum eight years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day."

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it, as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'"

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied, with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# Enameled Tin



**A  
New  
and  
Better  
Food  
Container**

## For Heinz Preserves

Right now—in the midst of canning and preserving time—ask yourself "Does it pay to put up fruit preserves when I can get so many choice varieties prepared by Heinz, as good—often better—than the home product?"

Only the most carefully selected fruit is used for

# HEINZ Preserved Fruits

These are prepared and cooked with the same cleanly, painstaking care you would exercise in your kitchen. Nothing is added but refined granulated sugar.

Fresh from the polished kettles and always uniform in their true fruit flavor, purity and healthfulness, Heinz Preserved Fruits are sealed in the

**Heinz Enameled Tin** which guarantees these rare qualities direct to your table.

On the interior of this new container is baked a brilliant golden enamel, preventing metallic contact. Sealed without solder; no taste of tin or lead.

Let us send our Booklet.

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Heinz  
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New York  
Pittsburgh  
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London

## OUR POETS' CORNER

### Blue Days

It's not worth while—the grieving  
About the chances lost;  
What gain are you receiving  
The while you count the cost?

Forget them, O forget them!  
Look on ahead and smile;  
The blue days, though you've met them,  
Are none of them worth while.

### Tomorrow

KING HASSAM, well-beloved, was wont to say,  
When aught went wrong or any labor failed,

"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!"  
And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Long live this proverb! While the world shall roll,

Tomorrows fresh shall rise from out the night

And new-baptize the indomitable soul  
With courage for its never-ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields;  
And yield he need not while, like mist from glass,

God wipes the stain of life's old battlefields  
From every morning that He brings to pass.

New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be,  
O soul, thy cheerful creed. What's yesterday,

With all its shards and wrack and grief, to thee?

Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way!  
—"Woman's Life."

### Laugh a Little Bit

HERE'S a motto, just your fit,  
Laugh a little bit.  
When you think you've trouble hit,  
Laugh a little bit.  
Look misfortune in the face,  
Brave the beldam's rude grimace;  
Ten to one 'twill yield its place  
If you have the wit and grit  
Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ,  
Laugh a little bit.  
Keep it with you—sample it,  
Laugh a little bit.  
Little ills will sure betide you,  
Fortune may not sit beside you,  
Men may knock and fame deride you,  
But you'll mind them not a whit  
If you laugh a little bit.

### When She Went Out to Tea

"My little girl, I hope you tried  
Your very best to be  
Quite ladylike and well-behaved,  
When you were out at tea;

"And that you said, 'Yes, if you please,'  
When things were offered you;  
Or, 'No, I thank you,' quietly—  
Just as I told you to."

"Well, mama, dear, I smiled and said,  
'Yes, thank you,' so polite;  
And, 'If you please,' and sat up straight,  
And always acted right.

"I didn't say, 'No, thank you,' though,  
Because, mama, you see,  
I wanted all they helped me to,  
When I went out to tea."

—"Woman's Life."

### Good Things for Picnics

(Continued from page 937)

best way to treat the mixture is, after it has been chopped, to press it with a spoon against the side of a bowl until no more liquid will flow. Salt the chopped vegetables to taste; spread the slices of bread with butter and then with the mixture, and cover thinly with mayonnaise.

Peanut butter makes another good filling. Spread the bread with it and add a few chopped dates or figs.

EGG SANDWICH.—Pound the yolks of cold hard-boiled eggs into a paste; season with salt and pepper; add a little French dressing and a little sweet cream; have the whites of the eggs chopped fine; spread the paste on thin slices of buttered bread; put a leaf of lettuce on top of the paste; sprinkle the white over the lettuce; add the other slice of bread and cut in two, to make a smaller portion.

CHICKEN salad makes a most delicious and hearty sandwich, and is a very acceptable relish for a picnic or an outing of any kind. Almost any kind of cold meat can be sliced and used, and is very much improved with a small slice of pickle added to the meat. Any cold fish may also be used. Free it from bones and mash to a paste; season with salt, pepper, a little chopped pickle and some mayonnaise. Whole-wheat bread is best for a fish filling.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.—There is one very important rule to be observed in mixing this dressing: The utensils used and the ingredients must be of the same temperature and must be moderately cold at least. The proper proportion of oil to the yolks of two raw eggs is one pint. Put the yolks first in your bowl and season with a saltspoonful of salt and a tiny bit of pepper and a little mustard (in the powder). Beat this with a silver fork until it thickens. Add one teaspoonful of vinegar, beat thoroughly, then slowly add a little of the oil, beating vigorously all the time. Add a few drops of vinegar, until not over two tablespoonfuls have been used altogether, alternating with the oil until the dressing is like a smooth, thick cream. Should the yolks of the eggs not thicken before the other ingredients are added, discard them and beat up others. There is no danger of curdling if the eggs are very fresh and the oil is added slowly.

SPINACH SANDWICH.—Drain cold boiled spinach very dry. Chop it and season with mayonnaise and a chopped pickle. The yolk of a hard-boiled egg mashed very fine can also be mixed with it.

CORN CRISPS.—If children are included in the party at the picnic, it will please them to put some of these popcorn dainties in the basket. Pop some corn, which will measure two quarts after popping. Place in a large kettle or mixing bowl. Boil one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of vinegar until it crisps, then drop in cold water. Pour this over the corn and stir well. When thoroughly mixed pour into a shallow baking pan that has been lined with waxed paper. Press it down firmly. Lay a piece of waxed paper on top, and then a piece of board with two or three flatirons on top to press it down. The next day remove the weights and papers, lay on your mixing board and with a very sharp knife cut it in slices. Lay these to dry, then wrap them in waxed paper and pile them on a plate.

(Continued on inside of back cover)

### Snap Shots at Celebrities

(Continued from page 932)

ROYALTY has shown of late years a desire to study economy where funerals are concerned, but even so, statistics reveal that enormous sums of money are expended upon the obsequies of kings and queens and great personages. The double funeral of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal has involved the expenditure of a good round sum, but no modern ruler has been buried at the cost of Alexander the Great, at whose funeral \$5,000,000 was spent, part of the money going toward providing a solid gold coffin for the dead ruler. The Emperor William of Germany was buried at a cost of \$125,000. At the funeral of President Carnot a trifle of \$30,000 was spent on flowers alone. The sum of \$175,000 was spent on Queen Victoria's obsequies, \$42,500 of which went for the entertainment of royal and foreign guests and \$75,000 for transportation, food and accommodation of troops. When the Duke of Wellington was laid to rest, in 1852, a sum of \$350,000 was spent, giving him what has been described as the most splendid funeral of the nineteenth century.

\*\*\*

NUMBERS of German and Continental princes are so poor that they have perforce to engage in trade. Among these may be mentioned the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who is a provision merchant; Prince Max von Furstenberg, who is a brewer, and Prince Christian Kraft von Hohenlohe, who owns the Hohenlohe meat factory, the Hohenlohe cake bakery and the Hohenlohe corset factory.

\*\*\*

IN Winston Churchill's life of his father, the story of his mother's first meeting with Lord Randolph Churchill is delightfully told. The two were at Cowes, and met and were introduced at a ball given by the officers of the *Ariadne*. Lord Randolph was no dancing man, so, after a formal quadrille, he and his partner sat and talked, finding a host of things in common. Later he was presented to Mrs. Jerome, and an invitation to dinner for the next evening followed. That very night Miss Jerome told her sister that she had a presentiment that their new friend was the man she would marry, while Lord Randolph confided to a friend that he "admired the two sisters and meant, if he could, to make the dark one his wife." And the following evening, the third of their acquaintance, he proposed and was accepted.

### A Woman's Heart

(Continued from page 933)

"I tell you that I am not mistaken, but that you are. Mary, you were a plucky child; I trust you are a plucky woman. Can you bear some bad news?"

She set her face firmly.

"Tell me," was all she said.

"Your husband came to me today. He told me—he stopped and laid his hand on her arm—"that he was practically ruined."

"Ah!"—he felt her quiver.

"Mary, he has been struggling on, keeping it from you, even while he longed for a little loving sympathy. He has kept it from you because he believed you had no interest in such things. His only thought was to make your life happy, and he believed that was the way to do it. His only cry is now the trouble he has brought on you."

"But—I—don't—understand"—the words came falteringly. "Why did he come to you?"

"My dear child"—the old man's voice grew very tender—"he came to me to be assured of the truth of something he already suspected."

She gripped his hand.

"What?" she scarcely breathed.

"Your husband is going blind."

In a moment there was silence; then she spoke.

"Sir Laurence."

"Yes, my dear."

"I must go—at once. Help me to get away."

\* \* \*

"Sir Philip—is he in, James?"

If the butler were surprised at the tone in which his mistress spoke, and at her return at the early hour, he was too well bred to show it.

"In the study, my lady."

All the evening Sir Philip had dreamed of his wife; for a moment he thought he was dreaming still, but then the vision moved and spoke.

"Philip"—she moved toward him and knelt at his side. "Philip, I saw Sir Laurence Digby tonight; he has told me all; and I—Oh, Philip, I want to help you bear it!"

He drew her toward him, hardly conscious of what he was doing. The whole thing seemed unreal to him. He had lived through so much that day—so much despair and misery—now came this, and he could hardly believe the evidence of his own senses.

"Philip"—she looked up into his face—"do you know I could almost be glad of all this, because now you will need me! You do need me, don't you, my husband?"

He held her close to his breast. "My wife!" was all he said, but there was that in his tone which made her content.

### Complimentary

SHE (at the Zoo)—Aren't those dear little monkeys clever?

HE—No; they remind me too much of some people I know.

SHE—Oh, you shouldn't be so awfully sensitive.

MR. RYLEY—Why are yez decoratin', Mrs. Murphy?

MRS. MURPHY—Me b'y Denny is comin' home the day.

MR. RYLEY—I t'ought it wuz for five years he wuz sint up?

MRS. MURPHY—He wuz; but he got a year off fer good behayvure.

MR. RYLEY—An' sure, it must be a great comfort for ye to have a good b'y like that!



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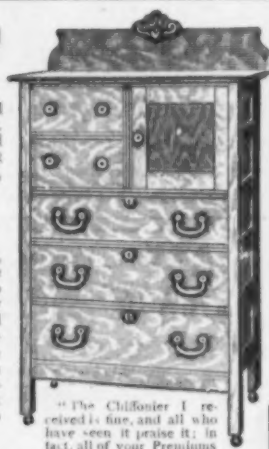
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## Eat Sour Milk and Live Long

THE latest producer of long life discovered by European physiologists is zoghurt, a preparation of sour milk. Professor Elias Metchnikow, of the Pasteur Institute, was the first to direct attention to it, but no sooner had he done so than Professor Reinhardt, of Vienna, announced that he had known all about it for years and that it was in general use in country parts of Bulgaria.

Professor Metchnikow's theory is that the ferment contained in the milk attacks certain bacteria which develop in the human system and have poisonous effects. He has proved by experiment, he says, that the zoghurt has an absolutely disinfecting influence, and that by destroying the poisonous germs it not only prevents disease, but also arrests the process of aging.

In a paper published in the "Austrian Review" Dr. Reinhardt tells how the Bulgarians prepare the zoghurt. Cow's or goat's milk is boiled in an open vessel until reduced to about half its original volume. Then it is cooled, and when it reaches a temperature of about 115 degrees some zoghurt already prepared is stirred into it and it is left to ferment. The germ, which the doctor calls *maya fungus*, acts quickly and the zoghurt is ready for use in a day.

Dr. Reinhardt thinks the health-giving qualities of the preparation are amply proved by the fact that Bulgaria, in a population of four millions, has three thousand eight hundred zoghurt eaters of one hundred years of age and upward, while in the whole German Empire, with sixty-one millions of people, there are only seventy-one centenarians.

## Winding a Watch

"You wouldn't think," said a watchmaker, "that it would make any difference whether a watch is wound up in the morning or at night; but it does make considerable difference. When a watch is wound up at night, coming out of a warm pocket, and laid down or hung up in a cool place, the mainspring will contract by the cooling off of the metals. Being wound up tightly, all chance of contracting has been shut off and the spring is bound to break.

"If, however, the watch is wound up in the morning, having partly run down through the night, there is room enough left in the barrel to contract. Another reason why it should be wound up in the morning is that the spring will then have more power, and thus will be in a better condition to resist the disturbing movements of the bearer during the daytime.

"Being generally in a horizontal position during the night and running with less power, the horizontal position, in which the balance runs more freely, will operate to make the length of the swing of the balance wheel during the night as nearly as possible the same as in the daytime."

*If you are pleased with this Magazine and find it interesting and helpful, would you not be doing some friend a favor to see that her attention is called to it?*

*A joy shared doubles the pleasure.*

WHEN preserving fruit in jars fitted with screw-top lids, it is always best, after filling the jars and screwing them tightly, to hold them upside down for a moment. If a sharp hissing sound is heard the fact will be apparent that the rubber band is defective, and a new one should be substituted at once, or air will permeate the cover and cause the fruit to become moldy.

# VASELINE IN TUBES



## CONVENIENT AND SANITARY

The hygienic and economical method of using the safest and best of family remedies. In summer or winter, the nine principal Vaseline Specialties form a family medicine chest, safe, simple and efficient.

### You Should Learn the Special Uses of the Following:

Capicum Vaseline	Camphorated Vaseline
White Vaseline	Vaseline Cold Cream
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All Vaseline Specialties are Put Up in Tubes

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## ARE YOU TOO THIN?

Does your form lack normal development, wholly or partly? You can display a perfect figure, showing the natural, well-rounded bust form of a beautifully developed woman, by using Nature's Rival, an



## AIR FORM CORSET WAIST

Inflated to any desired size—a perfect bust. Weighs only 4 ounces. Fits securely and easily. Gives the same full, beautiful form in bathing suit or opera dress. So natural that even your dressmaker cannot detect it. Write today, and send us the name of your dry goods dealer and we will send you free our magnificent illustrated booklet with handsome fashion plates.

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## FRECKLES REMOVED

We can positively remove any case of freckles with

### STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

STILLMAN CREAM CO.

Dept. "A." Anson, Ill.

## Remedy for Straight Hair

STRAIGHT hair is the bane of a girl's existence, and her lucky sister who was born with naturally wavy locks does not realize the agony the girl with the straight hair endures.

A good solution is the white of an egg mixed with an equal amount of rose water and a few drops of some fragrant perfume. Then the hair should be slightly shampooed with the mixture before wrapping around the curlers. Left until thoroughly dry, then brushed gently, the hair will be wavy, with a soft sheen on it, besides looking light and fluffy; and the wave will remain permanent, in spite of rain or fog.

## Doesn't Take Warning

"Does your son profit by your example? Does he imitate your successes and avoid your mistakes?"

"No; he wants to get married."

McCALL PATTERNS are the best made.

## An Interrupted Proposal

(Continued from page 935)

"Good gracious! what have I done?" cried the other in alarm. "What is the matter with you, child?"

"The matter? Why, it's Leap Year! It's Leap Year, and I can go to him and ask him myself! Oh, I'm mad, I know I'm mad; but anything is better than the suspense of the last three years. He isn't a bold man, and perhaps he's afraid of me. Even if he isn't, I don't care; I'm going to ask him to marry me!"

The girl had never looked lovelier in all her life. Her eyes were quite purple with an emotion which really came from her very soul. Her pure, innocent face was aglow with love, her curved lips were the bows of the little god himself. Mrs. Stewart found herself wondering why she had not known how beautiful the girl was. Or was it that love, let out of prison, had glorified her?

"Girlie, girlie," she cried tenderly, "it will never do. You must not do it; oh! you must not, indeed!"

"Why not? Because it is not the custom? Oh, what do I care for custom? It's love I want, and there is only one man in all the wide, wide world who can give it to me. Then why shouldn't I ask him for it? I tell you, Mrs. Stewart, I'm dying for that man's love! Dying! Yes, let me speak—let me tell you all. I've been such a quiet, self-contained, calm girl all my life, and now, for this moment, I've let you see the real me! All my life I've been striving and struggling and keeping down every natural impulse and thought God ever implanted in me. I was born a woman and I've made myself a stone, and the world thinks how well-behaved I am and pats me on the back. But I'm not that stone they think me; I'm a woman—a flesh-and-blood woman with a heart, and that woman in me has fallen in love with a man. Why shall not that woman, with the heart, ask the man she loves if he loves her? Oh, I'm sick when I look back on my life and when I look forward—I should die if it was to be like the past years."

"And if this man refuses you?" said Mrs. Stewart brutally, fearful lest the girl's overwrought nerves should collapse.

"I will at least know the truth," said Betty; "and the truth, however bad, however brutal, will not be worse than uncertainty."

"You are rushing madly into the greatest folly you could possibly come across, Betty, and I beg—nay, I go further and say I command—you not to do this rash thing. Indeed, I cannot bring myself to believe that you really contemplate such an act of madness. I am going back to find your sister, and I will send her to you. I think you ought to go home and rest."

Mrs. Stewart's voice trailed off into indistinctness. She could find no words to convey her feelings. She only knew that a great pity for her much-loved little friend had surged up into her heart and was choking her. She walked as though in a dream through the flowers and ferns back to the ballroom, and Betty was alone.

Alone save for the motionless figure sitting erect and stiff in the chair behind the bank of foliage. Alone save for that man whose heart had almost ceased to beat, so great was the shock of Betty's words—"I love him so, Mrs. Stewart, I love him so . . . I am going to ask him to marry me!"

Oh! why had he been such a blind fool? Why hadn't his heart told him long, long ago that there was but one woman in the world for him, and that her name was Betty? Dolt,

idiot that he was! He rose suddenly to his feet.

"I must find out his name: I must know if he is worthy of her—if he will treat her rashness as a man should! By heavens! if he should be a cur!"

The noise of his chair grating along the tiled floor as he kicked it from him caused Betty to realize, with a sudden rush of shame, that there had been an eavesdropper, an audience to her wild, impassioned impulsiveness—an impulsiveness that was but half meant; at least, a thing that must cool when reason blew her cool breath on it.

She uttered a little cry of sharp dismay, and stepped around the bank of fairy green. And at the precise moment Jim Allington stepped round from the other side. And then they stood still, staring into each other's eyes in the dim light of the green bower. Jim was the first to break the tense silence that held them enthralled.

"I was there," he said unsteadily; "I heard all you said." His voice died away in a husky rattle and his eyes became blurred so that he only saw her pale face as though through a veil—a veil that divided him from her. Oh, how was he to live when this hour was over?

"I heard all you said," he repeated again, seating himself beside her. Betty, with a little gasping cry, threw out both her hands and caught at his.

"I was mad!" she gasped with shaking lips. "I was mad! Oh, why did you listen? I never meant to let you know! It was a momentary passion that forced me to say what was in my heart. I never really meant to tell you—I never meant to let you know!" Her hot fingers were gripping his, her cheeks were ashy, an awful shame burned in her eyes. But Allington was a new man. Hope, love and doubt struggled in his face and his eyes blazed with a new joy.

"Me?" he stammered; "you never meant to let me know? Oh, Betty, Betty, for pity's sake tell me if it's true? Tell me, it is me you love?"

"Jim, I——" she stopped, but Jim paid no heed. He was drawing her swiftly, closely to his heart, and the light in his face was as balm to her soul.

"Because I love you, Betty, dearest! I've always loved you, I think, and never knew it until I heard you saying you loved some other chap. I aged a hundred years in that moment, little girl!"

"But it wasn't some other chap," said Betty, laughing and crying.

"I'd made up my mind to break his head, anyway! I think you'd better kiss me for that resolution, don't you?" he asked, bending over her.

But Betty struggled from him.

"Here comes Mrs. Stewart," she gasped, still retreating.

"And she will never believe that you did not propose to me after all!" said Jim triumphantly, and he kissed her half-reluctant fingers just as Mrs. Stewart came round the corner.

## They're Getting Wise

TOM—Do you think it really does any good to tell a girl she's the first woman you ever loved?

DICK—No; for nine times out of ten you're not the first liar she's ever met.

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G. P. 60

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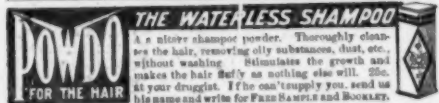
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## Homemade Laces for Dress Trimmings

(Continued from page 940)

2 ch fastened by d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Sixteenth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 10 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 10 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Seventeenth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 7 d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 4 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 10 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Eighteenth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 4 d c, 2 ch, 25 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Nineteenth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 31 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 10 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twentieth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 2 d c, 1 d c, 2 ch, 7 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 13 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 10 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-first row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 7 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 13 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 7 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-second row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 4 times from \*, 13 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 7 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 3 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-third row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, 2 ch, 1 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat twice from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-fourth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 9 times from \*, 7 d c, 2 ch, 10 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 2 d c, 1 d c, repeat 12 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-fifth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 5 times from \*, 7 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 12 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-sixth row—1 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 21 times from \*, 2 d c, 6 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-seventh row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 21 times from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. Twenty-eighth row is like twenty-sixth row. Twenty-ninth row—1 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 12 times from \*, 4 d c, \* 2 ch, 1 d c, repeat 7 times from \*, 2 d c, 3 ch fastened by s c, 3 ch, 2 d c, 3 ch, turn. This has finished one pattern and also the first row on the second pattern, which will be understood to be done the reversed way of the first pattern.

## Explanation of Stitches Used in Crocheting

**CHAIN-STITCH.**—Make a slipknot and pass it over the hook; put the thread over the hook by a slight movement of the hands; draw the thread that is over the hook through the slip-loop.

**DOUBLE FOUNDATION.**—Work a chain as described for chain-stitch; break off the thread when the chain is the length required; make a slip-loop, pass it over the hook, insert the hook into the first chain-stitch, taking up both loops; draw through the stitch worked into and the loop on the hook together.

**DOUBLE FOUNDATION WORKED WITH ONE THREAD.**—Make a slip-loop; pass it over the hook, one chain; draw up a loop through the slip-loop; draw through both loops on the

hook; \* draw up a loop through the left loop; draw through both loops together; repeat from \*.

**DOUBLE FOUNDATION WORKED WITH TWO THREADS.**—Make a slipknot and pass it over the hook; make another slipknot on a second length of thread, pass it over the hook; draw through both loops with the left-hand thread; work one chain with the right-hand thread and one with the left, alternately; the alternate threads must be tightened after each stitch. This makes a pretty guard if worked with coarse purse silk.

**SINGLE CROCHET.**—Put the hook through the first stitch; draw the thread through the stitch worked into and the loop on the hook together.

**DOUBLE CROCHET.**—Put the hook through a stitch of foundation; twist the thread over the hook; draw through the foundation, then draw through both loops on the hook together.

**HALF TREBLE.**—Turn the thread over the hook; pass the hook through a stitch of foundation; draw through; turn the thread again over the hook, and draw through all three loops on the hook together.

**TREBLE.**—Put the thread once over the hook; insert the hook into the foundation; draw a loop through the foundation; you will then have three loops on the hook; turn the thread again over the hook, draw through two loops; turn the thread again over hook and draw through two next loops together.

**DOUBLE TREBLE.**—Put the thread twice over the hook; insert the hook into the foundation; turn the thread over the hook, draw through the foundation; turn the thread over the hook, draw through two loops; turn the thread over the hook a second time and draw through two loops; turn the thread a third time over the hook and draw through the two last loops on the hook.

**DOUBLE AND TREBLE.**—The first and second rows are worked in double stitches throughout. Third row—Work 5 doubles, then work 2 trebles into the first row; repeat throughout the row. Fourth and fifth rows—Like first and second rows. Sixth row—Like third row, but work the two treble stitches into the third row to commence with; this alternates the pattern; repeat from first row.

**CROSS TREBLE.**—Turn the thread twice round the hook, insert the hook into a stitch, turn the thread over the hook, draw through the stitch; turn the thread over the hook, draw through two loops together; turn the thread over the hoop, pass over two stitches, insert the hook into the next stitch, draw through; pass the thread over the hook, draw through two loops; pass the thread over the hook, draw through all the loops on the hook together, two chain, one treble into center of cross treble; repeat from the beginning.

**TRICOT.**—Make a foundation chain the length required, allowing one chain over for the forward row. In tricot, a row consists of working up and off the loops. Insert the hook into the second stitch of chain, draw up a loop, keep it on the hook and continue to draw up a loop through each of the following chain stitches. In working off, put the thread over the hook, draw through the last loop, \* put the thread again over the hook and draw through two loops on the hook together. Repeat from \* to the end of row. In the second and following forward rows, work up the loops through the front perpendicular loop of each stitch of previous row, commencing with the second perpendicular loop. The last loop of a tricot row appears to lie somewhat at the back of the work. Care must be taken to work it, or a straight edge cannot be obtained.



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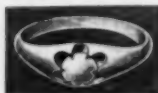
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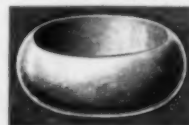
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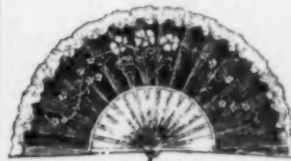
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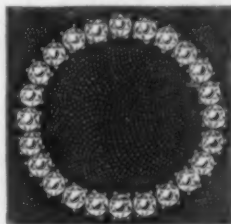
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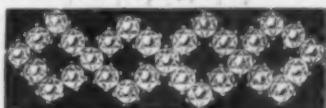
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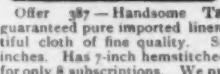


Offer 254—Pure Linen Sideboard Cover, 16 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 3-inch drawnwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 40—Lady's All-Silk Shawl, 30 x 30 inches, made of pure silk, medallion embroidered effect, neat scalloped edges. The proper light garment for evening wear. This most beautiful shawl will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 132—Crumb Tray and Scraper. This tray is 8½ inches each way and scraper is 12½ inches long, is very heavy and covered with a beautiful, but neat, scroll design. Made from a high grade of metal and very heavily nickel-plated, will not tarnish or turn black. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 387—Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a very beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

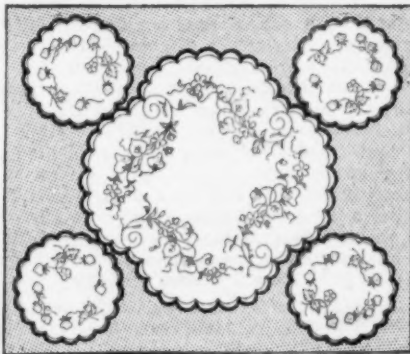
Offer 36—Gold Trimmed 55-Piece Dinner Set; each piece is full size and trimmed in gold, with a very pretty floral decoration. Consists of one dozen Cups and Saucers, one dozen Dinner Plates, half-dozen Butter Dishes, half-dozen Preserve Dishes, one covered Vegetable Dish, one large Meat Platter (10 inch), one medium Meat Platter (8 in.), one Slop Bowl, one Pickle Dish, one Pie Dish. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 235—One Pair of Kid Gloves, in black, white, gray or tan. The gloves we offer are the celebrated MEYER'S MAKE, known throughout the entire United States for their reliability. Every pair guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 188—Heavy, Pure White Marseilles Bed Spread, full size, being over 7 feet long and almost 7 feet wide; made of 3-ply yarn, both warp and filling. The design is a handsome one and the quality most excellent. This beautiful white spread will be sent for securing only 7 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

## 12-in. Pure Linen Center-piece and 4 Doylies for 6c



Offer 335—To every lady who sends one new or renews a subscription for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents (your own new or renewal subscription will count) and 6 cents we will send prepaid this 12-inch centerpiece and four (4) doilies all stamped on pure linen ready to be embroidered. The centerpiece is 12 inches in size and of strawberry design, which can be prettily worked in red. The four small 6-inch doilies are also strawberry design. This centerpiece and doilies when worked will make a most beautiful set for the dining table. The linen is of the highest quality. Complete set sent prepaid on receipt of 56 cents for one new or renewal subscription for McCall's MAGAZINE.



Offer 239—Highest grade Fountain Pen, fitted with 14-karat solid gold pen, and the only perfect feeding device known. Barrel is made of finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. State whether you wish lady's or gentleman's style. We guarantee this pen for one year. Sent prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. See special rule.

## HANDSOME WRIST BAGS

Each bag is made by one of the best leather houses in New York City. It is only owing to a large purchase at the right time that we can make these offers.



Offer 232—Large Size Wrist Bag, made of the very finest and best baby walrus Yohisi leather. Is full moire lined. Is fitted with a coin purse. Black. Nine inches long. Sent for 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 488—Our Special Vanity Bag. Is constructed of the same material as Offer 232. Is constructed of the same material as Offer 232. Is constructed of the same material as Offer 232.

Made of the same material as Offer 232. Is constructed of the same material as Offer 232. Is constructed of the same material as Offer 232.

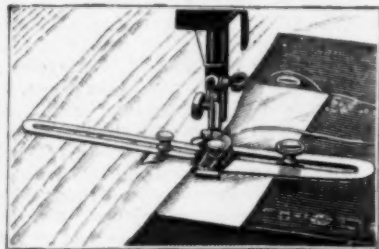
Offer 232—Large Size Wrist Bag, made of the very finest and best baby walrus Yohisi leather. Is full moire lined. Is fitted with a coin purse. Black. Nine inches long. Sent for 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 534—Ladies Large Size Black Wrist Bag, called an "Auto-mobility Bag." It is made of the finest walrus embossed Yohisi. Is lined with fine moire lining and fitted with neat and stylish purse and round gilt fancy mirror and a glass vinaigrette. Sent for 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 33—Half doz. pure linen table napkins 16-in square. Entire half doz. sent for 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

## A SEWING MACHINE TUCKER THAT FITS ANY MACHINE FOR 20 CENTS



Offer 62—The Magic Tucker fits all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Makes the smallest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Tucks silks, flannels, woollens, without creasing, basting or measuring. If you have a sewing machine you require one of these Tuckers. We will send the Magic Tucker, prepaid, to any lady sending us 1 subscriber for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents and 30 cents extra, or sent free for 2 subscribers. If your machine is an Automatic or a Wilcox & Gibbs, please say so when ordering.



Offer 63—Little Wonder Ruffer and Braider for all kinds of gathering, single or double. Superior to any other Ruffer for shirring as the lines can be run close together with perfect ease. Absolutely reliable. Sent, postage prepaid, for sending 1 new or renewal subscription for McCall's Magazine (your own if you like) and 10 cents added money.

Offer 48—Stitch Ripper; an article of great service for ripping and picking out machine stitching, basting, and drawing thread for hemstitching. Dressmakers find it almost as necessary as scissors or thimble. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of two yearly subscriptions for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 558—The Easy-Marker. Indispensable both to professional and home dressmaker. Sent, prepaid, for only 2 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 140—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella, that will give entire satisfaction as to appearance and wear. Sent for 9 subscribers for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 83—All Lace White Bed Spread and Two All Lace White Shams to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 feet square. One of the best premiums we offer. Sent for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 35—Gold Lined 10-Piece Toilet Set, consisting of Basin, Ewer and all the usual pieces; each piece is beautifully decorated with flowers and trimmed with gold; very latest shaped ewer. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

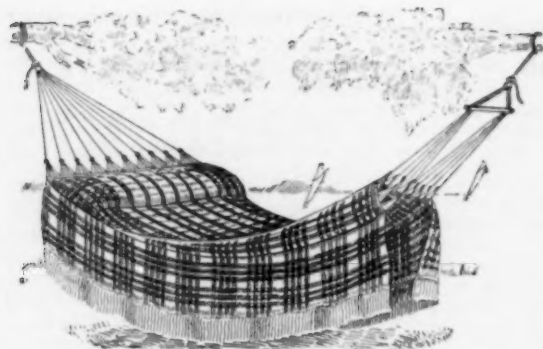


Offer 325—Hydegrade Black Underskirt will be forwarded, delivery charges prepaid anywhere in the United States, to any person who sends us 7 new or renewal yearly subscriptions for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Skirt is made of rich, heavy Hydegrade material, finished with 3 ruffles. Your own subscription counts as one if not already sent.

Offer 531—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. It's a necessity if you wish to adjust the height or length of skirts perfectly. All the worry caused by trying to get a skirt to hang evenly is avoided by the use of this excellent device. The very best ladies' tailors and dressmakers in New York City use this Skirt Gage. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States, to any lady sending only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



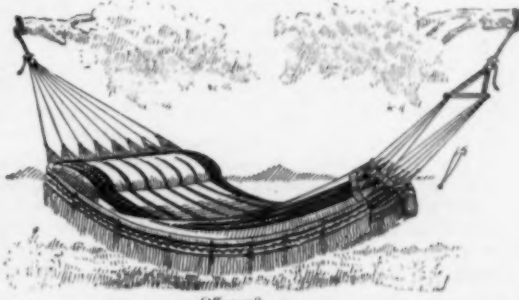




Offer 395

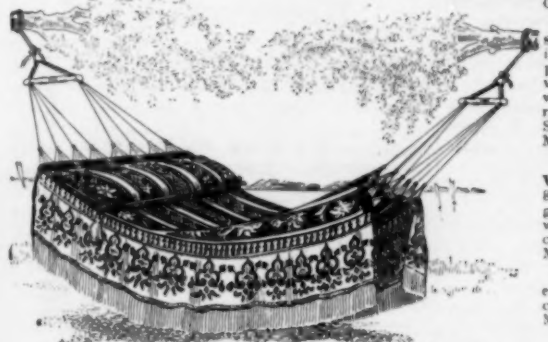
Offer 395—Beautiful Plaid Hammock of close canvas and twill weave; 3 feet wide, 6½ feet long; with pillow, buttons and tassels, and wide valance; yellow, white and red plaid effect, or green, yellow and white plaid effect. Most excellent value. Sent for 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

Offer 398—Open Gauze Weave Hammock with pillow, concealed spreader at head, and valance; in handsome white and red, or white and green stripes; 3 feet wide, 6½ feet long. Sent on receipt of only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 398

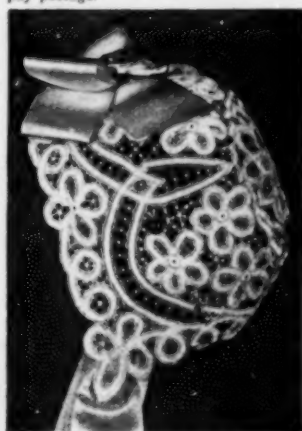
Offer 400—Magnificent Jacquard Design Hammock, 5½ feet wide, 6 feet 10 inches long, of close twill weave, lay-back pillow with buttons and tassels, and wide valance. A luxurious Hammock in every way. The color effect in floral design with red or green predominating is very pleasing. Sent for securing 12 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



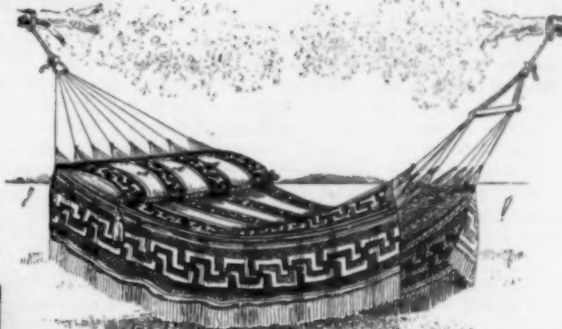
Offer 400

Offer 396—Splendid Jacquard Design Hammock, 3½ feet wide, 6 feet 10 inches long; made of close canvas and twill weave; has lay-back pillow, with buttons and tassels, as well as a wide valance; beautiful striped color effects, red or green predominating. Sent for securing 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

No. 646—Babies' Lace Cap, made of English Lace Braid. Cut in 2 sizes, 6 months and 2 years. Pattern stamped on cambric, 15 cents. Pattern and material (this does not include ribbon, ties and bow) for 50 cents, or given free for 3 subscriptions. When ordering please state which size is desired. We pay postage.



Babies' Lace Cap



Offer 397

Offer 148—Handsome Lambrequin. Made of fine quality gold tinsel drapery, 6 ft. long by 2½ ft. wide. Has neat, knotted fringe. The design is in various floral effects. You may have your choice of green, blue, pink, white or red. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, upon receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

Offer 450—Lace Door Panel. Sent for taking 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each. We prepay delivery charges. Size 4½ feet long by 3 feet wide. Made of best quality net with figured center.



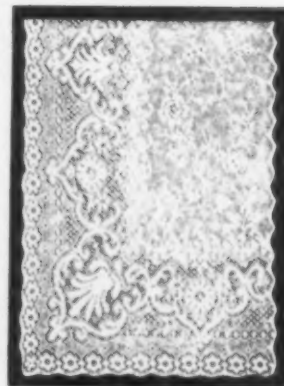
Offer 450

## Get Your Hammock Now--FREE

Every Hammock we offer has concealed spreader at head and wood bar at foot, with patented tips and adjustable hitch end rings, requiring no adjustable ropes or knots. The color effects have been chosen for their tastefulness. The Plaid Hammock for 6 subscribers is very pretty.

## Lace Curtains

Offer 76—One Pair of Lace Curtains. Each curtain is 2½ yards long by 2 feet 6 ins. wide. Sent for taking only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. Heavy border with small detached figure; very neat. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 76

Offer 77—One Pair of Lace Curtains in Point d'Esprit Effect, each curtain 2½ yards long by 4 yards wide. Sent for taking 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. These curtains are made from a good quality of net and have a scroll border. The design is an exceptionally handsome one. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 79—One Pair of Lace Curtains in Brussels Lace Effect, each curtain 3 yards long by 4 feet 2 inches wide. Sent for taking 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. This is a clear, bright curtain with best quality Brussels net center and neat flower and leaf border. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 78—One Pair of Lace Curtains in Irish Lace Effect, each curtain 3 yards long by 3 feet 4 inches wide. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for taking 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each. This curtain has a very closely woven net center, a pretty edge and detached border with small set figure in center. It is strong and well made and has overlapped corded edges.

## Magnificent Stamping Outfit

(OVER 50 DESIGNS)

For 2 Subscriptions

Offer 579—In the collection are over 50 up-to-date designs suitable for shirt waists, corset covers, chemises, centerpieces (18x18) and 6 doilies to match, lingerie hat, table cover, piano cover, sofa pillow, baby cap, one border design for lingerie or flannel skirt, one complete alphabet for marking handkerchiefs, and one complete alphabet for marking table linen, etc., etc. Perforated transfer patterns are considered by many superior to other transfer patterns because they can be used several times without injury to the pattern or the material to be embroidered; may also be used on the finest as well as the coarsest materials. It is very easy to transfer designs; anyone, without any difficulty whatever, can transfer these patterns to the material. The designs may be used for outline, solid or eyelet embroidery. Full instructions for use and material for transferring are sent with each outfit. Complete outfit sent, prepaid to any address in the United States, for sending only 2 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.



Offer 579

## SPECIAL RULE

APPLIES TO ALL PREMIUMS. If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask, for premium you want, send 20 cents in cash instead of each subscriber you are short; for instance, Hammock 395 is offered for 6 subscribers, or for 5 subscribers and 20 cents, or 4 subscribers and 40 cents, or 3 subscribers and 60 cents, or 2 subscribers and 80 cents; or 1 subscriber and \$1.00, and so on for all premiums.



## The Rubens Shirt For Infants, Misses and Women



**No Buttons No Trouble**

Patent Nos. 528,988—539,733

### A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life-preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he does not keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world.

The Rubens Shirt can now be had in all sizes for ladies and misses as well as infants from birth to any age. It fits so snugly to the form that it is particularly effective in protecting the health of invalids or others who are delicate. The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars with Price List free.

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Rubens Shirt has the name "Rubens" stamped on every garment. Manufactured by **RUBENS & MARBLE, 99 Market St., Chicago, Ill.**

## MODENE



**HAIR ON  
FACE  
NECK  
AND  
ARMS  
INSTANTLY  
REMOVED  
WITHOUT  
INJURY TO  
THE MOST  
DELICATE SKIN**

**IN COMPOUNDING**, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery **MODENE**. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

*Modene supersedes electrolysis*

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **\$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED  
MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.  
Dept. 89, Cincinnati, Ohio**

*Keely Bottle Guaranteed*  
**\$375 We Offer \$1,000 for failure or the slightest injury**

### DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attract and kill all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guarantee effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 30 cents. **HAROLD SOMERS  
149 DeKalb Ave.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.**

### WOMEN AGENTS

and Men—\$1 to \$6 a day easy. Spare time or permanent work. Choice of 30 new big sellers. Write for **\$2 FREE** offer. **FAIR MFG. CO., Box 318, Racine, Wis.**

## We Will Answer Any Question You Wish to Ask

*The Editor feels that the long delay necessary for answers to appear in the Magazine prevents many subscribers who desire immediate information from being benefited by this column.*

*Hereafter it will only be necessary to enclose ten cent in stamps with your inquiry to secure a confidential reply, mailed in a sealed plain envelope, the day your letter is received.*

*Inquiries may be made on the following subjects:*

- 1.—Harmless and beneficial methods of improving face, figure, complexion and hair.
- 2.—Individually becoming styles and colors.
- 3.—Newest ideas for entertaining.
- 4.—Suggestions for wedding.
- 5.—How to remove spots and stains.
- 6.—Household corrections and questions pertaining to the home.

*All communications should be directed to Editor, Correspondence Column, The McCall Company, New York City.*

**LILY OF THE VALLEY.**—It was very impertinent of the man you mention to write asking for your picture before he had even been introduced to you. No gentleman would do such a thing.

**GERTRUDE.**—1. Flushing of the face is very difficult to cure, but the following lotion rubbed lightly on the complexion two or three times a day will prove very beneficial. It is made as follows: Oxide of zinc, 2 drams; glycerine, 4 drams; rose water, 2 ounces. You should be sure to sleep with your window open, as in this trouble thorough ventilation is important. 2. Practicing scales on the piano will make the fingers limber.

**ROUGH RIDER.**—The only way to tell a diamond from a good imitation is to take the stone to a jeweler to have it tested.

**X. Y. Z.**—If you wish to invite the friend who has been kind enough to escort you home to call, you can say, "I should be glad to have you come and see me some evening," or something like that.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**—If you drink hot water every day—morning, night and between the meals—it will greatly tend to reduce the redness of your nose. Without doubt this trouble is due to a defective digestion. Bathe the nose in tepid water and rub the following pomade on it with light friction: Pure glycerine, 4 grams; precipitate of sulphur, 4 grams; precipitated chalk, 4 grams; cherry laurel water, 4 grams; alcohol (rectified), 4 grams.

**NEW SUBSCRIBER.**—1. If your spine is affected it would be dangerous for you to take any special exercise except under the advice of a competent physician. 2. You can soften hard water and make it beneficial to the complexion by putting a scant half teaspoonful of borax in a washbowl of water.

**H. A. L.**—1. Under the circumstances, it would be perfectly correct for you to ask your friend to bring the gentleman to call upon you. 2. See answer to X. Y. Z. 3. Write a short, rather informal note to your friend, telling him that you are staying for awhile in his town, and ask him to come and see you.

**ANXIOUS.**—I am afraid your letter has been crowded out for a long time. Thank you for what you say about this magazine; it is, indeed, a great compliment to us. Yes, it is quite a simple matter if you will take pains to follow my régime to increase the size of your bust. Take daily small doses of cod liver oil after your meals. Take a warm morning bath, and for ten minutes daily, night and morning, friction your neck and chest with your hand, using as a means of friction lin-

seed oil diluted with orange-flower water and glycerine; then use some simple exercise for expanding the chest—swimming is excellent, and dumb-bells; and sing scales or exercises for at least a quarter of an hour every day, expanding the chest to the uttermost every time you take a deep breath. Hold yourself very erect and keep your shoulders well back. No chest has a chance if the shoulders are drawn forward, and the chest by an unfortunate trick contracts. You need, by the way, never imagine such rules as these are only advantageous for mere physical beauty; on the contrary, they will do your health incalculable good, as a finely developed chest is an excellent preventive of pulmonary diseases.

**BLUE EYES.**—1. Dark circles under the eyes always come from some internal derangement. You should consult a physician. 2. It is not considered at all well-bred to chew gum in public.

**E. F. R.**—Read answer No. 1 to "Young Subscriber."

**VIKING.**—1. With your coloring you could wear dark blue, certain shades of brown, green, pale blue, white, black and lavender very becomingly. 2. An excellent lotion for restoring and generally strengthening the hair is composed of 2 ounces of bay rum, 10 ounces of castor oil, 15 grains of salicylic acid. 3. One of the new big sailor hats would be very becoming to you.

**"DESPAIR."**—The nervous dyspepsia from which you are suffering is certainly very distressing. You must avoid pork, veal, potatoes, pastry, cakes, sweetmeats, acid drinks, malt liquors and tea. Instead of the latter beverage drink hot milk and Vichy water. Eat very slowly and thoroughly masticate your food. This is an important point. You will find buttermilk excellent also as a drink, as it acts as a sedative to the stomach.

**"ANXIOUS."**—Use the almond cold cream recommended to "Sweet Sixteen."

**ANNA FAY.**—Shadow embroidery is this season executed in both white and colors. Many of the imported lingerie waists have a touch of colored embroidery upon them.

**Mrs. R. F. W. and M. H. E.**—Every morning on arising try the following exercise, begin by doing it six times and finally increase to twenty: Stand erect, rise slowly on the tiptoes, take a long breath and hold the arms at full length and stretch them back as far as possible. This, if persevered in, will strengthen and straighten the shoulders and increase the bust measure.

**CORRECT.**—1. In this country a bishop is usually addressed simply as "Bishop Blank" in speaking to him, but in addressing a letter one would write "The Right Rev. Henry L. Blank." 2. A minister's wife should never be addressed as "Mrs. Rev. Blank," but simply as "Mrs. Blank"; the "Rev." belongs only to her husband. 3. In introducing a clergyman don't say "The Rev. Mr. Smith," but "Mr. Smith, the rector or pastor (rector if he is an Episcopalian and pastor if he belongs to any other Protestant denomination) of such and such a church."

**BLACK EYES.**—The circles under your eyes and the deep lines in your face without doubt were caused by your recent severe illness, and, at your age, will certainly disappear when you entirely recover your health.

**INQUIRER.**—The engagement ring is always worn on the third finger of the left hand. A girl is "engaged" when a man asks her to marry him and she accepts him. Although it is customary for the lover to give his fiancée a ring at this time, it is possible to be engaged without this, and many people in very moderate circumstances omit the ring.

## Old Dutch Cleanser



cleans in an entirely new and better way. Its fine, flaky particles attack dirt in every form, quickly absorb it, and leave the surface clean, unscratched and unmarred.

### For Cleaning

It is the best window cleaner ever discovered. Nothing like it for marble; never turns marble yellow like soap does.



### For Scrubbing

Old Dutch Cleanser takes all discolorations off enamel and porcelain tubs. Keeps wood floors and all wood-work white and spotless.

Large, Sifting-Top Can (at all grocers') 10c



### For Scouring

The Cleanser keeps everything in the kitchen perfectly "sweet" and clean. Best for pots, kettles, pans and all kitchen-ware.

Large, Sifting-Top Can (at all grocers') 10c



### For Polishing

Old Dutch Cleanser quickly gives a brilliant polish to all smooth metal surfaces, and prevents rust, tarnish and corrosion. (Not meant for silverware or furniture.)

#### FREE!



Our popular booklet, "Hints for Housewives"—full of useful and practical household hints of all kinds—sent free upon request. If you are unable to obtain Old Dutch Cleanser, send us your grocer's name and 10c in stamps, and we will gladly pay 23c postage to send you a full size can to introduce it.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

103 33d St., So. Omaha, Neb. Branch, Toronto, Can.

## Good Things for Picnics

(Continued from page 950)

**CHEESE STRAWS.**—Sift together one cupful of flour and a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking-powder. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and chop two tablespoonfuls of butter into the flour. Mix in a quarter of a salt-spoonful of cayenne and one cupful of grated cheese. Wet with cold water to a stiff paste and roll out very thin. Cut in narrow strips and bake on greased letter paper on the bottom of an inverted tin. A little salt sifted over them just before they are taken from the oven is considered an improvement. A good plan is to make cheese straws on baking day, using scraps of puff paste.

**MARTHAS.**—Rub to a cream one cupful of butter and lard mixed. Add one cupful each of brown and white sugar, two beaten eggs, half a cupful of sour milk, four cupfuls of flour in which have been sifted half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Add one cupful of raisins and half a pound of walnut meats chopped. Drop by teaspoonfuls into a tin and bake quickly to a delicate brown.

**HONEY OR MAPLE DROPS.**—Mix together one-third of a cupful of strained honey or rich maple syrup, one teaspoonful of butter, one egg well beaten, two-thirds of a cupful of flour in which has been sifted half a teaspoonful of baking-powder and a pinch of salt. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a tin and bake in a quick oven. Use maple icing.

**PEANUT CRISPS.**—One quart of roasted peanuts, shelled and chopped fine. Beat the whites of two eggs very stiff. Use about three dozen oyster crackers, and dip them one by one first into the egg and then into the nuts. Dry on buttered paper in a cool oven.

**TURNOVERS.**—Mix together one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of lard, one egg, two cupfuls of oatmeal, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, a little salt and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water. Flour enough must be added to roll out thin. Cut out with a cookie cutter and put some jam or jelly on; turn them over, pinch together and bake.

## Nothing is Lost

Nothing is lost! The drop of dew  
Which trembles on the leaf or flower  
Is but exhaled to fall anew  
In summer's thunder-shower;  
Perchance to shine within the bow  
That fronts the sun at fall of day;  
Perchance to sparkle in the flow  
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost! The tiniest seed,  
By wild birds borne or breezes blown,  
Finds something suited to its need,  
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.  
The language of some household song,  
The perfume of some cherished flower,  
Though gone from outward sense, belong  
To memory's after-hour.

So with our words, or harsh or kind,  
Uttered, they are not all forgot;  
They have their influence on the mind,  
Pass on, but perish not.  
So with our deeds, for good or ill,  
They have their power scarce understood;  
Then let us use our better will  
To make them rife with good.

—"Woman's Life."

# ATLAS SPECIAL

## The Jar for Whole Fruit

The wide-mouth jar is the only jar to use. It permits the preserving of both large and small fruits *whole*. You need only the one kind of jar for *all* your preserving.

The wide-mouth jar is easier cleaned—easier to remove contents from.

# ATLAS E. Z. Seal Jar

(Lighting trimmings)

is a wide-mouth jar. Made of strong, tough glass. Mouth of the jar is smooth. No danger of cutting the hands.

To be sure of these features, to be sure of the most perfect jar made, ask for the ATLAS jar. The

## ATLAS Special Mason

is an extra wide-mouth jar with screw cap—like illustration. Remember the name *Atlas* when buying any kind of jar. *Atlas* means quality. "Mason" simply refers to one particular style of jar.

If your dealer cannot supply these jars, send us \$3 and we will express prepaid thirty (30) quart size ATLAS SPECIAL WIDE-MOUTH JARS to any town having an office of the Adams or U. S. Express Co., within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Michigan, or we will quote delivery prices in other portions of the United States by freight or express.

### A Book of Preserving Recipes.

Sent free to every woman who sends us the name of her grocer, stating if he sells Atlas jars.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO., WHEELING, W. VA.

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# COLGATE'S TALC POWDER



## For Comfortable Summer Dressing

Have a box of Colgate's Talc Powder in your bathroom, on your dressing-table, and in your bath-house at the sea shore. Absorbent and soothing, it dries and cools the skin on the hottest day and makes dressing easy.

It removes that sticky feeling after a salt plunge; also retains the cooling and refreshing effect of shower or tub. It is thoroughly antiseptic, relieves tired and swollen feet and prevents all chafing and skin discomfort, not only for babies, but for everybody, old and young.

**We couldn't improve the powder so we improved the box.**

Your choice of three Powders, Violet or Cashmere Bouquet exquisitely scented or our Unscented—all boric and antiseptic.

COLGATE & CO. (Established 1806), 55 John Street, New York

*Coleo, our new Vegetable Soap, as good in the bath as our Talc Powder after it.*



